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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1760.

Mr. HALL,

THE Incloſed, on Inoculation, was ſent me by a Gentleman, who had prepared an Eſſay on that Subject to publiſh in the Jerſey Magazine juſt as that was laid aſide; and thinking it too large for the News-paper, dropt the Publication for a little Time; but, at my Deſire, gave me an Abſtract of it, to oblige my Friends with at a Diſtance, or make it more public here.------Inſerting it in your next Paper, I doubt not, will be agreeable to the Public, and will oblige your humble Servant.

SIR,

June 10, 1760.

AT your Requeſt, I now ſend you my Method of preparing Patients inoculated for the Small-pox; which I chearfully comply with, not only to gratify your benevolent Diſpoſition, but that I wiſh every ſucceſsful Method herein may be as extenſively known as poſſible.

I ſhall firſt mention the Medicines, in the Form preſcribed, and then the Manner of adminiſtring them, with ſome other neceſſary Circumſtances.

Take of Calomel, finely levigated, two Parts; Sulphur Aurat. Antimonii, one Part; and with a ſtrong Solution of Gum Arabic, or Tragacanth, make into a Maſs of Pills; which, for Diſtinction-ſake I will call the Mercurial or Antimonial Pill.

Take of Stib. Nitrat. or unwaſhed Diaphoretic Antimony, Cremor Tartar, Sal Polychreſt, and Flor. Sulphur, of each equal Parts; mix and make a refrigerant Powder, of which 30 or 40 Grains is a Doſe for an Adult.

Take the Powder of Jalap, Scammony, Stib. Nitrat. and Cremor Tartar, of each equal Parts, mix and make a purging Powder.

The Day before Inoculation give two Scruples of the purging Powder, with five Grains of Mercurius Dulcis, to Adults, and to others in Proportion to their Age. The Night after Inoculation give a Doſe of the Mercurial Pill (which is ten Grains, or twelve, if robuſt, to an Adult, diminiſhing according to the Age, ſo as to give to one from nine to twelve Months two Grains) and repeat it three Nights ſucceſſively. The Morning after the third Pill, give a ſecond Purge; after which repeat the Pills two or three Nights, and then the Purge again. The Pill frequently purges or vomits the firſt Time of taking it. Every Morning, including the Day of Inoculation, give a Doſe of the refrigerant Powder (except the Day the Purges are adminiſtred) continuing them till the Eruption.

Adults, who are very plethorick, ſhould be bled on or near the Time of Inoculation, and alſo on the Day you expect them to be ſeized with the eruptive Fever, which is generally the 8th, tho' ſome few have been a Day or two later. But if not very plethorick, or under ten or twelve Years old, once bleeding, a Day or two before the Fever, may be ſufficient. They ſhould abſtain entirely from animal Food, and all Kinds of Oil, Spice or Spirits, and all violent Exerciſe; but Vegetables and Acids they may uſe plentifully. They ſhould not be cloſely confined, except when the Air is very cold and moiſt; and when the variolous Fever comes on, they ſhould be kept rather cool than hot. Let their Drinks be cooling, aceſcent and laxative, eſpecially Tartar Whey.

If they complain of their Mouths and Throats, give them a Teaſpoonful of Flour of Sulphur, for two or three Times, inſtead of the refrigerant Powder.

As I was called to inoculate ſome under two Months, and finding that the Pill was full ſtrong, even for thoſe of ſix Months, I gave the following Powder, viz. Take of teſtacious Powder, and Nitrum Stibiatum, each Half a Drachm; of Cinnabar of Antimony and Calomel, each ten Grains, mix and rub them into a fine Powder, of which give eight Grains to a Child of ſix Months, and four or five Grains to one of ſix Weeks or two Months old: And to promote a little Puking, I add to their Purges, which ſhould be Rhubarb and Calomel, a ſmall Quantity of Sulphur Aurat. Ant. e. g. Half a Grain for one of ſix Months old.

Sometimes a univerſal Raſh appears with the Fever, and alarms thoſe concerned very much; but it rather portends Good than Ill, and need not be regarded, unleſs attended with other known bad Symptoms, and then Veneſection may be proper, even to Infants. I have generally uſed the Powder for Children in the Form aboveſaid, but have occaſionally varied the Proportions a little. I have to ſome uſed only the Pills and Purges with equal Succeſs. I am alſo fully ſatisfied, that it is a Matter of Indifference, whether the Inciſion in the Skin, and the infectious Lint placed therein, be large or ſmall.

This, Sir, is the Method I have principally uſed ever ſince the Small-pox has appeared among us the laſt Time, with the moſt deſirable Succeſs; and which, I am aſſured, upon very ſufficient Evidence, differs in nothing materially from the great Secret, ſo much talked of here, and in the neighbouring Provinces, yet ſo carefully and ungenerouſly concealed. The chief Difference being in their giving the Panacea Antimonii inſtead of the Sulphur Auratum, which laſt I prefer; and in their uſing only the Stibium Nitratum, and Cremor Tartar, equal Parts, as a Refrigerant: They alſo uſe the Flower of Sulphur more frequently, but I believe this is principally to prevent the Mercury from touching the Mouth, and ſo to conceal it the more; but I have had little Occaſion hitherto to uſe it for that Purpoſe, tho' I think it a good Medicine, as a Preparative for the Small-pox.

As I had uſed my own Method to ſome Scores of Patients, before I was informed of theirs, and with at leaſt equal Succeſs, I have ſeen no Reaſon yet to alter it. If you ſee fit to communicate this to any of your Friends here or abroad, or to the Public, and by that Means the important Affair of Inoculation may be promoted, it will give me much Pleaſure, and for which I deſire no greater Reward, than that they would communicate as freely as they receive.---I took my Hints chiefly from Boerhaave and Hillary, and ſhould have before this Time made them more public, but I waited to confirm them by a proper Number of Obſervations in my own Practice, and alſo was in Hopes ſome of thoſe, who declared themſelves poſſeſſed of a grand Secret, would have been generous enough to divulge it for the Benefit of Mankind; not knowing till lately how much better it might be than my Method above ſpecified. But I have not failed to communicate it freely, where I had a proper Opportunity, and by that Means there are ſome practiſing it in different Parts of this and other Provinces, with amazing Succeſs on great Numbers. Pleaſe to accept this as a Token of the ſincere Regards of

Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

J. R.

If you ſhould make this public, pleaſe to add the following Thoughts, which have often occurred to me on the Occaſion.

We are certainly much obliged to every one, who has induſtriouſly endeavoured to encourage Inoculation, and improve the Manner of preparing the Body for the Small-pox, let their Motives have been what they will; if benevolent, ſo much the better; but if for Fame, or other private Ends, every Man has a Right to judge and act for himſelf; and for what is natural to Mankind in general, we ſhould be tender of blaming any One in particular. The public Good had better be promoted by lower Motives than not at all: I had rather publiſh in ſuch a Caſe, with ſelfiſh Views, than conceal for Profit only.

If any Thing I have ſaid may contribute to the general Good of Mankind, or the Credit of the Profeſſion, or prompt any to make public their Improvements in Inoculation, &c. I have obtained my End. But ſtill I cannot help further urging thoſe who have diſcovered any ſuch Improvements generouſly and candidly to divulge them. Let us conſider how great a Virtue is diſintereſted Benevolence; remember and imitate the Example of the Prince of Peace, who went about doing Good not only to the Good, but to the Unthankful; and forget not to practiſe the golden Rule of doing as we would be done by. Recollect, how when you have come to inoculate a Child, the diſtreſſed Parent has met you bathed in Tears, dreading the Hand that is to ſow the Seeds of a Diſeaſe (ſo often fatal) in the Fleſh of her tender Infant, ſhewing by her Aſpect that nothing but abſolute Neceſſity, and the almoſt certain Perſuaſion of Succeſs, could have prevailed on her to do what her Conſcience hardly allows. See with what Anxiety and Care ſhe overcomes her own Tenderneſs, in forcing down the Antidote, and implicitly follows every Direction that has a Promiſe of Succeſs annexed. And when the pretty Babe begins to feel the dreaded Poiſon operate, how does every Look, every Word, every Action call on you for Comfort. But when the eruptive Fever is finiſhed, and the promiſed Hopes confirmed, by a kindly Eruption of ſo few Puſtules, that neither Life, Health, or Beauty are in Danger, but eſpecially when the happy Criſis is performed, and the laſt well adapted Doſe is adminiſtred, how does her Eyes and Tongue meet you with Gratitude, looking on you, under Providence, as the Preſerver of her beloved Infant, now bleſſing the Hand and Heart ſhe once thought almoſt cruel; while the Father chearfully and generouſly rewards your Skill, and the anxious Moments in which you ſympathiſed with him, and thereby alleviated his. And now put yourſelf in the Place of either of thoſe Parents, or of the Infant, and conſider what Pleaſure muſt it give to a generous Mind to beſtow ſo much Happineſs, and what you would think of the Man who could withhold ſuch Aid and Pleaſure from you; and further judge what Temper of Mind muſt he be of, that can refuſe his Aſſiſtance, as far as poſſible, in ſuch an Affair, whereby ſome fearing Want of proper Skill, or a Knowledge of the Secret, may be deterred altogether, and ſo expoſed to take it in the natural Way. Conſider of what extenſive Uſe would ſuch a Benevolence have been the laſt Year at Carolina, if timely Diſcovery had been made, while its Borders were ravaged by an Enemy, and its Towns and Garriſons infected by this cruel Diſeaſe; how much Comfort would it have yielded not to a few Perſons only, but to a whole Province; and tho' others had reaped the Profit, a generous Mind would have had a Pleaſure ſuperior to any pecuniary Rewards.---If any really have a greater or more effectual Remedy againſt this Diſeaſe, and cannot be prevailed on to divulge the moſt latent Secrets of their Breaſts in a Caſe of ſuch Importance; may they nevertheleſs ſtill go on and proſper for the Good of Mankind. I heartily wiſh them Succeſs, and a plentiful Reward; but muſt remind them that the good Man (Mente conſcia recti) will enjoy Pleaſure in Poverty, from the Rewards of Virtue, while an obdurate Heart may indeed enjoy the Curſe of an Eſtate, if not with Infamy abroad, yet with Remorſe within, and juſtly.

The Author of the above declares he knows not, but by Conjecture, the Author of the Piece in laſt Week's Paper, nor has correſponded with him any Way; which is mentioned only to ſhew, that as they both agree materially in their Sentiments, Practice and Succeſs, it may be a ſufficient Encouragement to any to uſe thoſe Methods, without troubling themſelves farther about a pretended Secret.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) June 7.

LAST Saturday Night the Negroe Abram arrived in Town with the Diſpatches he brought from Fort Loudoun and Fort Prince-George. When he left the former Fort, the Garriſon was very miſerable, and their Proviſions reduced to two Ounces of rotten Meat, and a Pint of Corn per Day, at which Allowance they had not more than would laſt them ſix Weeks. The Little Carpenter has ſent down a good Talk; and ſays his Countrymen will aſk for Peace, but he believes will not be ſincere. Captain Demere had ranſomed a Woman and three Children from the Indians, but the poor Woman had been ſo cruelly uſed, that ſhe died ſoon after; the Indians are themſelves diſtreſſed for want of Corn. Mr. Miln's Stratagem in ſurprizing ſome Cherokees (formerly mentioned) has had a good Effect, for on the 13th ult. they delivered up at Fort Prince George, three Boys, a Girl, and a Lad, in Exchange for whom Mr. Miln gave them a Fellow and a Girl; the 14th they brought in two more Women and two Children, and promiſed to deliver up all the Priſoners that then remained in the Lower Towns, in a few Days, but Mr. Miln poſitively refuſed giving up any more Indians, till thoſe were all brought in. The Indians burn all their Men Priſoners; they had lately burnt Six at Conaſatchee (the Sugar-Town) amongſt them John Downing, whoſe Arms and Legs they firſt cut off, and otherwiſe tortured him: Such Actions being a Breach of the Truce agreed on between Mr. Miln and the Indians, occaſioned ſeizing ſome of them. Ten Creeks were at the Sugar-Town, ſuppoſed to belong to the Mortar's Gang: Mr. Young's Negroes taken in the Forks of Ediſto, viz. one Man, two old and two young Wenches, and a Child, were brought into the Sugar-Town the 13th ult.

There are no farther Advices ſince our laſt from Auguſta, of Affairs in the Creek Nation; whence we conclude that nothing has happened yet, more than the Murder of the Traders in ſome of the Upper Towns: However, every prudent and neceſſary Meaſure is taken to prevent and repel their Incurſions, in Caſe that Nation is for War. Expreſſes have been ſent with Diſpatch s to the Northward and Weſtward; other Diſpatches are gone by Sea to General Amherſt, &c. and ſome will go in a Day or two to Admiral Holmes at Jamaica: The Provincials and Independants doing Duty here, are under marching Orders; and this Morning an Alarm was fired at Granville's Baſtion (two Guns at a Time, at three Minutes Diſtance) and one Half of the Militia of the whole Province draughted, to be ready to march on the firſt Notice, with 14 Days Proviſion, to the ſeveral Places of Rendezvous that are appointed, with truſty Negroes, good Gun-men, agreeable to the Militia Act. One Half of the Artillery Company is likewiſe draughted, with a ſmall Train of Artillery, Stores, &c.

An Expreſs from Georgia brings the following Advices, viz. that Hoyahney, Headman of the Chehaws, and Seven other Towns, Saleetchi, a Head-warrior, and the Wooſutchee King, with 7 other Indians, arrived at Savannah the 31ſt ult. with a white Wing to Governor Ellis, and eſcorting thither 10 of the white People from the Lower Towns, to whom they had behaved remarkably well; that Mr. Ellis had had a good Talk with them; and Saleetchi was diſpatched with another to the Upper Nation, by which, and other Means, it was hoped Matters might yet be reconciliated with the Creeks. That there were Indian Reports of the Wolf King's coming to Savannah, with the Traders that fled for Protection to Muculaſſa. That no certain Judgment could yet be formed what Number of Traders were killed in the Upper Towns; but it was ſuſpected they would amount to 16 or 17; that 10 or 12 were ſaid to have taken Shelter with the Wolf; and the reſt were reported to have fled to the French and Spaniards. That the diſaffected in the Upper Towns had invited the Lower Towns to join them, but without Effect. That the Coweta's, and ſeveral other Towns, were ſtrongly againſt our ſetting any of their People againſt the Cherokees; and had remonſtrated to Governor Ellis againſt his continuing to take ſuch Steps. And that ſome Creek Headmen were with his Excellency when he received the News of the Murders in the Upper Towns, whom he informed of what had happened, and then diſpatched two of the principal ones to the Nation with Talks, wherein he attributed thoſe Murders to the Lies and bad Practices of the Enemy; inſinuated, that the Path was not ſo much ſpoiled as to be paſt mending; deſired he might be acquainted with what had happened amiſs, and that ſome Headmen might be ſent down to re-ſettle Affairs with him; and promiſed that they ſhould not be moleſted or detained on any Account whatever.---By theſe Precautions, and temperate Meaſures, a Creek War may yet be prevented; but all Hopes of bringing that Nation to act againſt the Cherokees are now loſt.

June 10.

The following Letter to his Honour the Lieutenant GOVERNOR, containing a particular Account of the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms under the Command of the Hon. Colonel MONTGOMERY, is publiſhed for the Information and Satisfaction of the Public.

SIR,

I Informed you in my Letter by Price, that we ſhould march the 28th from Ninety-Six, which we did, and arrived the 1ſt of this Month at Twelve-Mile River, having had that Paſs ſufficiently reconnoitred the Night before; and that Morning we paſſed it without Oppoſition, and drew up about 11 o'Clock, upon a riſing Ground, near the River. About four in the Afternoon our Carriages got to the Camp, having been brought up thoſe ſteep rocky Banks by the Force of Men; the Horſes could not do it, being fatigued and wore out, with a March of 84 Miles without a halting Day.

As we met with no Oppoſition at Twelve-Mile River, and at the ſame Time our Scouts finding no Indian Tracks near us, both Colonel Montgomery and I were convinced, that they knew nothing of our March, and were reſolved to take Advantage of their Negligence, by a forced March that Night, though the Troops were a little fatigued with a March of twenty Miles that Morning, from Beaver Dams to the River: We therefore encamped in a Square, upon very advantageous Ground, and leaving our Tents ſtanding, with 120 of the King's Troops, a few Provincials, and about 70 Rangers, as a Guard to our Camp, Waggons, Cattle, &c. we marched at Eight at Night, through the Woods, in order to ſurprize Eſtatoe, which by that Road was about 25 Miles from our Camp upon the River. After we had marched about 16 Miles, a Dog was heard barking at ſome Diſtance in our Front, and the Guides informed us, that there were a few Houſes about a Quarter of a Mile from the Road, called Little Koweee, of which indeed they had not informed us before: To prevent any Inconveniency from thoſe Houſes, the Light Infantry Company of the Royal was detached to ſurround the Houſes, and put the Indians to Death with their Bayonets. By an Accident, a Scout which had been at Fort Prince George that very Day, were encamped near the Houſes, and upon diſcovering our Men, they fired at them; a Few of ours returned the Fire, but immediately ruſhed in upon them, and moſt of thoſe who were without the Houſes, and all who were in them, were put to Death with Bayonets, except the Women and Children, according to the Orders which had been given. We proceeded directly on our March to Eſtatoe, and found a few Houſes on the Road juſt deſerted, the Beds were warm, and every Thing was left in the Houſes, which you may believe did not eſcape. We arrived early in the Morning at Eſtatoe, which was abandoned about Half an Hour before; Ten or a Dozen of them, who had not Time to eſcape, were killed: The Town conſiſting of above 200 Houſes, well provided with Ammunition, Corn, and in ſhort all the Neceſſaries of Life, was plundered and laid in Aſhes, many of the Inhabitants who had endeavoured to conceal themſelves, I have reaſon to believe periſhed in the Flames, ſome of them I know of for certain. In order to continue the Blow, and to ſhew thoſe Savages that it was poſſible to puniſh their Inſolence, we proceeded on our March, took all their Towns in our Way, and every Houſe and Town in the Lower Nation ſhared the ſame Fate with Eſtatoe. I could not help pitying them a little; their Villages were agreeably ſituated; their Houſes neatly built, and well provided, for they were in the greateſt Abundance of every Thing; they muſt be pretty numerous. Eſtatoe and Sugar-Town conſiſted at leaſt of 200 Houſes, and every other Village at leaſt 100 Houſes. After killing all we could find, and burning every Houſe in the Nation, we marched to Keowee, and arrived the Second of June (after a March of 60 Miles without ſleeping) at four in the Evening at Fort Prince George. There muſt have been from 60 to 80 Cherokees killed, with about 40 Priſoners; I mean Men, Women, and Children. Thoſe who eſcaped muſt be in a miſerable Condition, and can poſſibly have no Reſource but flying over the Mountains, in caſe their Friends there will receive them; they can have ſaved nothing; ſome of them had juſt Time to run out of their Beds, others left their Sepan warm upon the Table, and in their Kettles. The Surpriſe in every Town was almoſt equal, as the whole Affair was the Work of a few Hours. They had, both at Eſtatoe and Sugar-Town, Plenty of Ammunition, which was deſtroyed; and every where aſtoniſhing Magazines of Corn, which were all conſumed in the Flames; they had not even Time to ſave their moſt valuable Effects: The Soldiers

found Money in many Houſes; three or four Watches were got; their Wampum, their Clothes, Skins, and in ſhort every Thing. Many loaded Guns went off when the Houſes were burning. I had almoſt forgot to tell you that we intended to ſave Sugar-Town, as the Place neareſt the Fort (where they even had a Stockade Fort;) Centries were placed for the Security of the Town, but we found the Body of a dead Man, whom they had put to the Torture that very Morning, it was then no longer poſſible to think of Mercy.

Our Loſs is very inconſiderable, three or four Men killed, and Lieutenants Marſhall and Hamilton of the Royal wounded, it is hoped both will recover, though Mr. Marſhall is not out of Danger.

The Correction you'll allow has been pretty ſevere. I dare ſay, the whole Nation will readily come into Terms, and will not be very fond of breaking them; and I think Peace with them is a very deſirable Event for this Province. We ſhall make Uſe of Tiftoe and the Old Warrior of Eſtatoe, by ſetting them at Liberty, to inform their Nation, that, though they are in our Power, we are ready to give them Peace, as they were formerly Friends and Allies to the white People; and we ſhall ſend off an Expreſs this Evening to Captain Demere, to inform him of what has happened; and to deſire him to acquaint the Little Carpenter with it, and to tell him, that he may come down with ſome other Headmen to treat, but it muſt be done in a few Days, or he may expect to ſee all the Towns in the Upper Nation in Aſhes; but that we are willing to give his People Terms on his Account. Captain Stuart will be directed to come with them; and we ſhall inſiſt upon the Little Carpenter's procuring ſome Corn for the Fort, till Supplies can be ſent them. We ſhall only continue here until we have ſettled with the Cherokees. It will be neceſſary that you ſhould write a Letter, to encourage ſome of the Rangers to carry Flour and Cattle to Fort Loudoun, and to thank them for their Behaviour here. They have acted with Spirit, have done what they were ordered, and have been of great Uſe to the Detachment. Captain Grinnan has diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his Readineſs to do every Thing he was deſired; and in ſhort, I am extremely pleaſed with the whole.

I have been a good Deal out of Order, ſince we returned to Fort Prince George: I am a little better To-day, but am a good Deal fatigued in writing ſeveral Letters. I ſhall be glad to hear from you as ſoon as poſſible. Colonel Montgomery deſires his Reſpects to you; he does not trouble you with a Letter, as I have wrote ſo fully, but he begs that you may forward one of the incloſed Letters to General Amherſt, by an Expreſs-ſchooner, if no other Opportunity offers. I have the Honour to be, SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

Camp near Fort Prince George, JAMES GRANT.
June 4th, 1760.

Camp within two Miles of Keowee, June 4, 1760.

"On the 1ſt Inſtant we arrived at Twelve-Mile River, having marched 20 Miles that Day. Our Waggons and Rear-guards did not arrive till Half paſt Five in the Evening, being much fatigued; as we marched from Ninety-Six, without a Day's Halt, at 18 and 19 Miles per Day. At Eight o'Clock that Evening (1ſt Inſtant) the Detachment (except 150 left with the Waggons, &c. on a Hill at Twelve-Mile River) were ordered under Arms, received one Day's Bread and a Gill of Rum per Man, and marched to an Indian Town about 16 Miles from the Camp. Colonel Montgomery marched at the Head of the Light Infantry Corps in the Front, the Grenadiers next, then Montgomery's, Royals in the Rear: An Hundred and odd Rangers (who are very uſeful, and behave well) compoſed our advanced Guard, till we arrived within three Miles of the Indian Town, when they formed in the Rear. The Indians, I imagine, were alarmed by two Guns which were fired by their Runners or Spies about Half a Mile from their Town; notwithſtanding, the Light Infantry of the Royal, which was in Front, got over a Tree which was laid acroſs a Creek to walk on, and over a Rope tied to Trees by the Enemy to retard us; ran up a very ſteep Hill, divided themſelves into ſix Platoons, and attacked the Enemy in ſix different Parts of the Town; the Light Infantry of Colonel Montgomery's got over the Creek as ſoon as poſſible, and into the Town, Part of which was on Fire before I could get up with the Corps of Grenadiers. By moſt Accounts there were about 50 killed, and 20 taken; one Man, the reſt Squaws and Papouſes. One Man of the Light Infantry Royal was killed; and one Granadier Royal ſhot through the Body, of which Wound he this Day died. Lieutenants Hamilton and Marſhall of the Royal Light Infantry are wounded, the former in the Elbow with Buck-ſhot, the latter in the Belly with a Bayonet, by one of our Men, who took him for an Indian. The Attack was made at Three in the Morning, Moon-light. We marched from thence to Eſtatoe, diſtant about 10 Miles, up and down ſteep Hills, and got there about Half after Six. The Grenadiers and Light Infantry were ordered to attack the Town. The Indians were alarmed, and eſcaped over the Hills. We got many Bear and Buffeloe Skins; and the Soldiers got Horſes, Saddles, Guns, rifle and Indian Guns, and many other Things which the Enemy had taken from the poor Inhabitants. We releaſed a white Woman and Girl at that Town; burned five Indian Towns, and returned to the Fortreſs at Keowee at Four in the Afternoon of the Second, and lay under Bowers with our Arms that Night. Next Day we marched to this Camp, where we ſhall remain for ſome Time. An Expreſs is ſent to Fort Loudoun. It is thought a Peace may be made on our own Terms, as the Indians never were more ſurprized and routed than now."

According to Letters from Savannah in Georgia, dated the 9th and 10th Inſtant, thoſe Creek Headmen who lately eſcorted the Traders thither out of the Lower Towns, had been well treated, and were gone away well contented; appeared much in our Intereſt, and determined to promote it in their Nation. They aſſured Governor Ellis, that the Traders were not cut off by the Conſent of the Headmen, and that they had not the leaſt previous Knowledge of it; and declared, that they believed Matters might be accommodated, if we did not aſk too high Satisfaction: Upon which we learn, that his Excellency ſent a Talk by them, to their Nation, to this Effect: 'That 'the Treaties ſubſiſting between the white and red People pointed 'out in what Manner accidental Quarrels were to be made up; par-'ticularly that which he had made with them, wherein it was ſti-'pulated, "That the Irregularities committed by the mad People "of either Side, ſhould not not be deemed a ſufficient Motive for "the two Nations to make War upon each other, until after the "Party aggrieved ſhould be refuſed Satisfaction." That it was in 'Regard to that Treaty that he did not immediately take Satisfaction 'of the many Creeks that were in Georgia, when the Accounts 'came to him of the Loſs of the Traders; and that it was in Con-'formity to another Article of the ſame Treaty, that he required 'Satisfaction of their Nation, through them, in a friendly Manner, 'which Satisfaction, as a Proof of his great Regard for, and Un-'willingneſs to break with them, he left to themſelves,' for obvious Reaſons. Many Creek Indians were ſtill about in different Parts of Georgia, and ſome at Savannah, depending that the Breach would be healed; in the mean Time, the Lines at Savannah were repairing, and new Forts conſtructing, as well as in ſeveral other Parts of the Province. The late Alarm had done incredible Injury to that Province; moſt of the Inhabitants of Halifax, Briar Creek, at and about Auguſta, Mount Pleaſant, &c. moved off almoſt as ſoon as the firſt Account was received of the Murder of the Creek Traders, and left Forts which they had conſtructed, behind them, ſupplied with Swivel Guns, Arms and Ammunition, beſides large Quantities of Proviſions: Such was the Terror that the Proſpect of a Creek War excited. Even many ſubſtantial Planters ſettled near the Coaſt abandoned their Plantations, to repair to Places of more Safety. We are daily more and more convinced, that the Talks ſent to the Creek Nation, both from this Province and Georgia, will have good Effects; and we hope too, that Colonel Momtgomery's Succeſs againſt the Cherokees, when it is known, will rather excite Terror than Jealouſy; but the latter ſeems as likely as the former, the French having by the Mortar, and other of their Friends, perſuaded both Creeks and Cherokees, "That the Engliſh only ſet the Indians to-"gether by the Ears to diminiſh their Number, ſo as their Armies "might afterwards the more eaſily extirpate the reſt, in order to "enjoy their Lands quietly." Nothing leſs than the Reduction of Louiſiana, ſeems to be the general Opinion, will ever eſtabliſh the ſeveral Indian Nations firmly in our Intereſt again: But ſome believe, that, if the Cherokees would deliver up the Young-Warrior of Eſtatoe, and they ſhould alſo take Satisfaction of the Mortar and his Gang, for the Difficulties they have brought that Nation into, Peace would be ſoon reſtored.

Letters from Auguſta of the 8th Inſtant, contain nothing new. All was quiet, and no Perſon had lately arrived from the Creek Nation; ſome People looked upon this as an unfavourable Circumſtance, but others conjectured, 'that no one would be permitted to come out 'of the Nation, until they knew what Reception thoſe Headmen had 'met with who went to Savannah with the Traders, and that no Violence had been offered to ſuch Indians as were diſperſed in the Settlements.

June 18. We learn from Savannah, that the Creek Headmen formerly mentioned, who had eſcorted the Traders thither from the Lower Creek Towns, were ſet out on their Return to their own Country, after again profeſſing their Ignorance of the Deſign to murder the Upper Town Traders: Governor Ellis in his Talk told them, that he left to themſelves the Satisfaction neceſſary to be given for the Murders committed, and hoped that Things might ſtill be accommodated. The General Aſſembly of that Province have, in a joint Addreſs from both Houſes, deſired their Governor to deſiſt from his Endeavours in ſetting the Creeks againſt the Cherokees, and to put a Stop to every Proceeding that may appear to draw the Reſentment of the Savages on that Province. The defenceleſs and weak Condition of Georgia, with its wide extended Frontier, and Vicinity to the Indians, ſeem to render ſuch Meaſures abſolutely neceſſary. Many of the Inhabitants there have abandoned their Dwellings, and retired to Places of more Safety. We hear they are ſtrengthening Savannah, and that two reſpectable Forts are conſtructing at Sunbury, beſides others in different Parts of the Province.

Auguſta, June 6. "Our lateſt Advices from the Creeks are---James Smith, a Lower Town Trader, is arrived at Mr. Golphin's; Samuel Alſhenar, another Trader of the Lower Towns, is on his Way hither, he had his Goods and Leather taken from him, but were afterwards reſtored all to a Piece of Strouds, and one Pack of Leather.---The Wolf had propoſed to the Upper Towns to join and cut off the two Towns that had killed the white People, but his Propoſal did not ſucceed.---The Upper Towns had allowed themſelves ſeven Days, which are called broken Days, to deliberate upon and determine what to do, whether to continue the War, or make up the Breach; thoſe ſeven Days were not expired when Mr. Smith came away.---Mr. Joſeph Wright, of the Upper Towns, was expected at the Lower Towns in two or three Days after Smith ſet off."

On Saturday laſt came in an Expreſs from Major Schaw, at Fort Auguſta, by whom we have the following.

Auguſta, June 9. "You have, I doubt not, heard of the Arrival of eleven of the white People from the Lower Towns at Savannah, moſt of whom from thence arrived here two Days ago. It is now above a Fortnight ſince we had Accounts that moſt of the Upper Town Traders were ſaved, and under the Protection of the Wolf, but we have not yet heard or ſeen any Thing of them; this looks very dark, and in a Manner indicates their being killed. By the repeated Draughts of the Rangers, ordered by Mr. Ellis, we are left almoſt bare of them, not more than 30 here, ſo that without Succours from Carolina, we ſhall hardly be able to repulſe any Body of Indians. Mr. Ladſon was to have ſet off from the Nation the ſame Day the eleven People did, and was to have joined them that Night; but as they have not ſince heard of him, ſuppoſe he is killed. We expect in a few Days the Return of the Meſſenger diſpatched by Captain Alleck, and Half Breed Abram, with ſome certain Accounts from the Upper and Lower Creeks. It is ſaid that 300 Upper Creeks are gone under the Mortar to aſſiſt the Cherokees againſt our Army; that John Brown attempting to come down with fifty Chickeſaws, was attacked by a ſuperior Number of Creeks, who defeated the Party, and killed Brown; that Mr. Struthers is ſafe.---The People that remain here only wait for certain Intelligence of a general Rupture. We need not be ſurpriſed that the French make a vigorous puſh, and I am afraid they will carry their Point. Nothing but taking Mobille will relieve us. All the Intelligence we have is from the Lower Creeks, and we ſuſpect they do not tell us all the Truth. Abram and Captain Alleck wait for Intelligence at Mr. Golphin's, at whoſe two Forts are about 80 Men, white and black, and about 30 Creeks, who, as ſoon as the Affair becomes general, will all deſert him, though they are now a great Charge to him, they having every Day a Quarter of freſh Beef, beſides other Things.------

The ſame Day Henry Lucas arrived here from the Cherokees; by him we have Letters from our Friends at Fort Loudoun, and the Camp, &c. as follow.

Fort Loudoun, May 29. "About 11 Days ago I wrote to you fully by Negroe Abraham, which I hope you have received long before now. We all long eagerly to ſee a Meſſenger from the Army, for our Proviſions begin to run very ſhort, and the Indians are much exaſperated by the Seizure of Tiftoe, and other Headmen, and the Certainty of their Hoſtages being killed, ſo that they now talk of going down to give the Army a Meeting, which we were in Hopes they had laid aſide all Thoughts of. Attakullakulla this Morning came to the Fort, and told us, that he had done every Thing in his Power to bring his People to Reaſon, but that as he perceived all his Efforts to be in vain, he was determined to let them take their own Way; he hoped that the Troops would make no Delay, but puſh forward, and not be deterred by the Mountains, which they would not find ſo difficult as may have been repreſented; that nothing but Correction can bring the Indians to a Senſe of their Intereſt and Duty: He added, that he ſtill has Influence on ſome, with whom, on the Army's Approach, he will retire and make Room for them; he has however deſired of the General, that Regard might be ſhewn to ſuch as have not miſbehaved, and hopes that Vengeance may not fall on the innocent Women and Children.

"The Bearer, Henry Lucas, ſet out from hence the 27th at Night, with James Holmes, whom we recommended as a truſty Perſon, and who might be uſeful to the Army on the March; about a Mile this Side Talico they were fired at, the Enemy miſſed Lucas, who came in here next Morning about Six. We all concluded Holmes was killed, but the ſame Day, about Noon, he got hither wounded in the Thigh and naked. They ſhot his Horſe dead, and wounding him, run up to finiſh him, but on perceiving a Piſtol and Tomahawk in his Hand, they retreated, and gave him Opportunity to eſcape, which he effected, by ſtripping and ſwimming the River; the Place where he was wounded is 20 Miles diſtant from this Fort. It is impoſſible for any Man to behave better than the Little Carpenter has hitherto done, and there are many to whom the preſent Diſturbances give Pain, but a great Majority are Rogues. I wrote you by Holmes 27th, but he left it in his Pocket when he ſtripped to ſwim. The Indian Women, by Means of the Carpenter, have brought us in 12 Days Corn, a very ſeaſonable Supply.------"

Camp near Fort Prince George, Keowee, June 7. Tiftoe went off the Fifth for Fort Loudoun with a Letter; he is likewiſe to deliver Colonel Montgomery's Talk in the Upper and Middle Towns in his Way; it was a peremptory one, and given with great Spirit: He has undertaken to return in ten Days to this Place, and to bring the Little Carpenter, with other Headmen of the Upper Nation, and Captain Stuart, along with him. The Old Warrior of Eſtatoe, ſet at Liberty with Tiftoe, is gone to collect what white People he can in the Lower Towns, and to endeavour to lay his Hands on a French Priſoner that ſerves with the Young Warrior of Eſtatoe. I ſhall write you as ſoon as Tiftoe's ten Days are expired, or ſooner, if any Thing worth Notice occurs.---"

We learn from Enoree, in this Province (ſituated between 30 and 40 Miles N. E. of Ninety-ſix, and about 80 Miles from the Cherokee Town of Eſtatoe) that about the Beginning of this Month a Party of Cherokees, in Number 60 at leaſt, made an Inroad into that Settlement, and attacked a Family, the Maſter whereof they killed, the Miſtreſs eſcaped with one of her Children; the Enemy plundered the Plantation of every Thing, which they carried off with ſix Children; a Party of the Militia next Day came up with them, and retook moſt of the Booty, with four of the Children; the eldeſt was a Girl of 14, the Indians carried off the youngeſt an Infant, and the Night before put to Death the eldeſt Boy, about 12 Years of Age. This Gang appears to have been out before Col. Montgomery arrived in the Cherokee Country.

Henry Lucas ſays, that 20 Waggons being diſcharged and ſent down with an Eſcort of Rangers by Col. Montgomery, had encamped 30 Miles this Side of Fort Prince George, in 2 Diviſions, at 2 or 300 Yards Diſtance, and a young Man of the Rangers walking in the Road from the Eſcort Camp to the Waggons, was ſeized in the Road by two Indians running in from each Side of the Road; one preſented a Piſtol to his Breaſt, which he beating down, went off, and ſhot him in the Thigh; the Ranger being an active Man diſengaged himſelf, and ran back to his Camp wounded.

A Letter from Hanging-Rock, 25 Miles W. N. W. from Pine-tree-Hill, of 10th Inſt. received this Day, confirms the above Accounts from Enoree, and ſays the Name of the Man killed was Donolly. This Letter adds, that 7 of the ſame party of Indians attacked the Plantation of one Miles, which they deſtroyed, and killed the whole Family, except Miles himſelf, and three Negroes, who made their Eſcape.

Letters from Savannah of the 13th Inſt. contain nothing new or intereſting. Before Mr. Mackintoſh left Fort Moore, he had ſunk a Well in the Fort 70 Feet deep, and found Water ſufficient for 1000 Men; he likewiſe made a Ditch 8 Feet wide, and 6 deep round the Fort, and otherwiſe repaired the Whole: There are now there about 14 of the Militia, and 150 Women and Children.

DUBLIN, April 26.

Laſt Wedneſday the Honourable Houſe of Commons, on the Petition of the ſeveral Merchants and Traders of the City of Dublin, relative to the low State of public and private Credit, Reſolved, that the Petitioners have fully proved the ſeveral Matters alledged in their Petition. Reſolved, that a proper Circulation of Paper, as Caſh, is neceſſary for ſupporting the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom. Reſolved, that the Quantity of Paper at preſent circulating in this Kingdom, is not near ſufficient for the ſaid Purpoſes. Reſolved, that the promoting a Circulation of Paper, as Caſh, will contribute much to reſtore Credit. Reſolved, that the Banks of Gleadowe and Company, David Larouche and Sons, Finlay and Company, have reſpectively Funds much more than ſufficient to anſwer any Demands which the Public may have againſt them reſpectively. Reſolved, that it will be expedient, at this critical and diſtreſsful Seaſon, and contribute much to re-eſtabliſh Credit, and quiet the Minds of the People, if this Houſe ſhall engage to make up to the Creditors of the ſaid three Banks, any Deficiency in their Effects, to anſwer ſuch Demand as may be made upon them reſpectively, on or before the firſt Day of May 1762, to the Amount of any Sums not exceeding Fifty Thouſand Pounds for each of the ſaid Banks. Reſolved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to thank his Grace for having given Directions that Bankers Notes ſhould be received as Caſh from the ſeveral Subſcribers to the Loan, and that he will be pleaſed to give Directions, that the Notes of the ſaid three Banks be received as Caſh in all Payments at the Treaſury, and by the ſeveral Collectors for the City and County of Dublin. Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, that this Houſe will make good to the Creditors of the ſaid three Banks, any Deficiency in their Effects, to anſwer ſuch Demands as may be made upon them reſpectively, on or before the firſt Day of May 1762, to the Amount of any Sums not exceeding Fifty Thouſand Pounds for each of the ſaid Banks.

BASSETERRE (in St. Chriſtophers) May 14.

A Snow, from Bourdeaux for Domingo, is carried into Antigua, by His Majeſty's Ship Lancaſter.

June 4. On Saturday a Sloop from St. Vincent's, and a French Pettiaugre Privateer, were ſent into the Road of Baſſeterre by His Majeſty's Sloop Antigua, James Innes, Eſq; Commander. And Yeſterday two Sloops more were brought in by the ſaid Veſſel.

St. JOHN's (in Antigua) May 21.

His Majeſty's Ship Creſcent, Captain Collingwood, has taken a French Sloop bound to Martinico with Proviſions, and carried her into St. Chriſtophers.

His Majeſty's Ships Bienfaiſant and Belliquieux, each of 64 Guns, arrived here laſt Sunday, from Plymouth, from whence they had ſudden Orders to ſail, on Intelligence of ſome of the Enemy's Ships being come this Way; in coming down amongſt the Iſlands they took an armed Sloop, and have brought her in.

We have now upon this Station, nine Ships of the Line, ſeven Frigates, and three Sloops.

Captain Adams, of the Ship Hercules, and Captain Reeſe of the Snow Recovery, arrived here laſt Sunday, from Philadelphia. The Day before a French Privateer of 14 Guns, made ſeveral ſmart Attacks upon the Hercules, and was as often beat off by Captain Adams, who by that Means ſaved both thoſe Veſſels. Captain Adams had the Misfortune of being wounded in the Legs, by the Exploſion of ſome Powder on board his own Ship.

May 28. By a Flag of Truce from Martinico we are informed, that a Fleet of Merchant Ships are arrived there from France, under the Convoy of one Frigate; but ſhe brings no Accounts of the Arrival of any French Squadron.

BOSTON, June 23.

We have had various and uncertain Reports, for a Fortnight paſt, of the favourable State of the Garriſon at Quebec, but on Saturday laſt, about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, we were relieved from all Suſpence by the Arrival of the Schooner Lawrence, Job Harris, in 26 Days from that City. In this Veſſel came Lieut. Calder, with Diſpatches for his Excellency General Amherſt. We are now informed, and from the beſt Authority, that the Siege of Quebec was raiſed the 18th of May; that the Enemy had loſt 3000 Men, all their Magazines, Baggage, Tents, Scaling Ladders, 36 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Petards, and 1000 Stand of Small Arms; in ſhort, every Thing that was neceſſary for their Defence. The Labours and brave Exploits of the Garriſon are without Parallel. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the Guns at Caſtle-William, and at the Batteries in Town, to be diſcharged on this Occaſion; and indeed this happy Event ſeems to have diffuſed Joy as great and as univerſal as that from the Surrender of the Place the laſt Year.

Our Friends have ſuffered greatly from the Scurvy during the Winter, and ſtand in Need of Refreſhments of every Kind. A ready Market may be had there. Not Intereſt alone, but Compaſſion, and eſpecially Gratitude, will, we hope, excite ſpeedy and ſufficient Supplies.

Our other Advices by Capt. Harris are, that on the 17th of May three French Deſerters came into the City, and reported, that the French Camp was in the greateſt Confuſion, and their Generals ſo diſcouraged, that they intended to raiſe the Siege very ſoon:----On this Intelligence Gen. Murray ordered a Sally to be made at Midnight, between the 17th and 18th, and as ſoon as the French Guard diſcovered our Men, they ran to the Camp, and acquainted them therewith, upon which the French army decamped immediately, leaving behind them almoſt every Thing that was neceſſary for the Defence of their Country the enſuing Campaign:-----The Enemy's Encampment was within 600 Yards of the City Walls; they at firſt had 15,000 Men, and were afterwards reinforced by 3000 more, the laſt of which were all young Fellows, and not a married Man amongſt them:----The Siege laſted three Weeks and two Days, and our Men behaved ſo extremely well, that to mention their Exploits would appear romantic:-----They took 8 Mortars, and 40 Battoes laden with Poultry, and purſued the Enemy 9 Miles; it is ſaid they can raiſe 20,000 Men, and that they have not 50 Barrels of Powder in all Canada; alſo, that on the 22d of laſt Month, all the French Veſſels above the City, except one, were taken and deſtroyed by our Fleet.-----

Capt. Harris further informs, that Capt. Schomberg of the Diana Frigate, with another Officer, were gone for England in the Hunter Sloop of War, which came down the River at the ſame Time he did.

with an Account of the French having raiſed the Siege of that Place, and of the Arrival of the Engliſh Fleet there, conſiſting of 9 Sail of the Line beſides Frigates:---That only one Veſſel was arrived from the Continent before he ſailed, which was a large Topſail Sloop:---That about 7 Leagues below the City he met with a Fleet of ſmall Craft bound up with Proviſions, &c. from theſe Parts, being thoſe that attempted it ſome Time ſince, but were obliged to put back to Louiſbourg; and that he met with between 20 and 30 Sail of Proviſion Veſſels from Great-Britain, juſt at the Entrance of the River; ſome of which he ſpoke with, who acquainted him that all that ſailed in Company were ſafe in the River: That the large French Store Ship, mentioned ſome Time ago to be froze up in the Bay of Gaſpey, was taken by the Eurus and Richmond Frigates, and carried up to Quebec; and that they had received no Advice of any French Ships arriving in that River this Spring.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Quebec, to his Friend in Boſton, dated May 21, 1760.

"No Doubt before this comes to Hand you will have heard that this Place has been beſieged by a numerous French Army.---

---"On the 9th we were agreeably ſurprized to ſee Capt. Dean, in his Majeſty's Ship Leoſtoffe, of 20 Guns, arrive here, which gave great Spirits to both Officers and Soldiers; in about 6 Days after, Capt. Swanton in the Vanguard, and Capt. Schomberg in the Diana, arrived here in the Duſk of the Evening, and the next Morning the 3 Ships weighed Anchor, and ſtood up the River to attack the Enemy's Ships, which were Monſ. Votany with 4 Frigates, from 44 to 22 Guns, beſides ſeveral Store Ships: They made a running Fight of it till our Ships got up with them, when they ran them all on Shore. The French Commodore fought bravely, and would not ſtrike till all his Ammunition was exhauſted: This is the Man that commanded the Arethuſa at Louiſbourg, and we have him at laſt ſafe on board Capt. Schomberg. In this Affair we loſt the Leoſtoffe; but Canada is now ours.---By the Aſſiſtance of the Fleet from England we are enabled to raiſe the Siege, obliging the French to leave 6 Mortars, 32 Pieces of Braſs and Iron Cannon, Shot, Shells, intrenching Tools, Ammunition, Proviſions, Scaling Ladders, and Stores of all Kinds innumerable."

Yeſterday Morning Lieut. Calder ſet off from hence for Albany, with the Diſpatches for General Amherſt, which he brought from General Murray, at Quebec.

The following is from a Liſt of the Officers which were killed and wounded at the Battle without the Walls of Quebec, on the 28th of April laſt, viz.

15th Regt. 1 Lieut. killed; 7 Lieutenants and 6 Enſigns wounded.
28th Regt. Col. Walſh and Major Dalling wounded; 3 Captains, 3 Lieuts. and three Enſigns wounded.
35th Regt. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. and one Enſign wounded.
43d Regt. 2 Capts. 2 Lieuts. and 1 Enſign wounded.
47th Regt. Major Huſſey and two Lieuts. killed; 1 Capt. 4 Lieuts. and 2 Enſigns wounded.
48th Regt. 2 Captains, 5 Lieuts. and three Enſigns wounded.
58th Regt. 1 Enſign killed.
2d Bat. Royal Americans. 2 Enſigns wounded.
3d Bat. Col. Young, Priſoner, 1 Lieut. and 1 Enſign killed, 2 Capts. 5 Lieuts. and 3 Enſigns wounded.
63d Regt. Col. Fraſer wounded, 1 Capt. 3 Lieuts. and 1 Enſign killed; 4 Capts. 11 Lieuts. and 6 Enſigns wounded.
Royal Artillery. 2 Second Lieutenants and 2 Fire-workers wounded.
Chief Engineer, Major M'Keller, and Capt. Hazzen, of the Rangers, wounded.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

By the Poſt from Albany we have the following Advices, viz. that two French Deſerters from an Indian Settlement near Montreal, came to Crown-Point the 19th Inſtant. They report, that the French raiſed the Siege againſt Quebec the 16th of May: That they loſt in that Enterprize 150 Officers, and a great Number of private Soldiers, as alſo 40 Pieces of heavy Artillery: That the French in Canada are in the utmoſt Diſtreſs for Proviſions of all Kinds: That the better to enable the Troops to ſubſiſt, they are diſperſed in ſmall Parties to ſhift for themſelves in the beſt Manner they can: That Monſieur Levy is at Montreal; and that Monſieur Bourlimak, lies dangerouſly wounded in the Thigh: And they confirm, that Monſ. Longe, a famous Partizan, fell through the Ice ſome Time ago, and was drowned; that his Loſs was univerſally lamented, by all the People in Canada, as his Equal is not now to be found in that Country.

Theſe Deſerters alſo ſay, the Indians ſuffered greatly in the late Engagement with Major Rogers, near Iſle aux Nois; that Numbers of them were killed; and that on their Return to the Iſland, they all to a Man went Home, to bury their Dead, and pay the Honours due to their departed Friends; that it was not in the Power of the French to detain them; and that this is kept a grand Secret, at leaſt Monſieur Levy endeavours to conceal it: That the Inhabitants are under dire Apprehenſions, on a Report that prevails, that Sir William Johnſon was marching 3000 Indians againſt them: That the Cachnewagas are divided amongſt themſelves, Half of them declaring they will join us, the other Half ſaying they will retire into the Woods, and remain neuter.

Our further Advices from Albany are, that Eight of our Officers, and 112 Privates, Priſoners from Montreal, conducted by Captain Bonneau (of the French Regulars) who came with a Flag of Truce, in order to exchange them for French Priſoners, was ſtopped by our Veſſels cruizing off Iſle aux Nois, in order to prevent the Enemy's diſcovering our Motions or Deſigns: That on the 19th Inſtant, the eight Officers, and 48 Privates, Part of the above, arrived at Crown-Point in three of our Batteaus: That the others, and the French Officer, remained on board our Veſſels, till a ſufficient Number of Boats could be ſent to bring them in: And that Lieutenants Goddard and Sherriff, of Laſcelles's Regiment (two of theſe Officers) went immediately to General Amherſt.

From theſe Priſoners there are Accounts, that after the Battle on the Heights of Abram, near Quebec, on the 28th of April laſt, in Conſequence of which the Engliſh were obliged to retreat into the Town, the Garriſon the ſame Night threw up forty Embraſures on the Walls, from whence they diſmounted the Cannon of the French, as faſt as they opened their Batteries, which they never erected nearer than 700 Yards from the Walls of the City, and conſequently were not nigh enough to batter in Breach: That Captain Swanton, in the Vanguard, and two Frigates, laying a-breaſt of the Iſland of Orleans, waited the Night to proceed to Quebec, which he paſſed unnoticed by the French, and ſurprized all their Veſſels and Frigates, which had wintered there; and theſe, together with the Batteaus and Boats in which the French had landed, he totally deſtroyed. On his Return, he fell in with the Proviſion and Store Ships, being Six in Number, which he took in Sight of the French Army: That notwithſtanding this Diſaſter, the Enemy continued to puſh the Siege with Vigour, until the 16th of May, when they retired precipitately on the Appearance of Lord Colvill and his Squadron, leaving behind them all their Cannon and heavy Baggage, and their Tents ſtanding. The Enemy acknowledge they had 1500 killed and wounded, among which were 114 Officers, but the People of the Country ſay they miſs 3000: That at Montreal they are in great Conſternation and Confuſion, blaming one another for their Miſcarriage. They have Bread in Plenty, Meat very ſcarce, and not one Morſel of Salt Proviſions in the Country. A Buſhel of Salt is ſold for 25 l. Sterling, and a Quart of Brandy for 42 Livres: That the French Army is diſperſed through the Country, and only Half a Battalion of Regulars at Montreal, where is alſo Monſieur Levy, who is determined to give Battle to the firſt Engliſh Army that appears in their Territories, but is ſo deſtitute of Intelligence, notwithſtanding ſeveral of our People have been taken Priſoners this Spring, that he is wholly ignorant where General Amherſt's Army is. Both Levy, and the principal People in Canada, ſeem pretty well ſatisfied, that their Country is gone; and it is imagined from Circumſtances, that it muſt be owing to the Scarcity of Proviſions that they are induced, juſt upon the opening a Campaign, to ſend Home all the Officers and Men taken Priſoners at Quebec, and in former Skirmiſhes, except Colonel Young, of the Royal Americans, who ſtill remains at Montreal, we having no French Officer of equal Rank to exchange for him: That Captain Ince, of Otway's, and four other Officers, wounded and taken Priſoners the 28th of April, died of their Wounds at Montreal: That an Officer from Old France, arrived at Montreal with Diſpatches, on the Day our People came away: That the French behaved extremely civil to the Priſoners, and gave the Officers each a Suit of Clothes and three Shirts.

Major Rogers has ſurpriſed and burnt a ſmall Village, called St. Tereſa, between St. Jeans and Chambli, and brought off 34 or 35 Men Priſoners: He neither hurt Woman or Child, but made them take their Bedding, and ſet them go off, before he ſet Fire to the Houſes, &c. On hearing of this at Montreal, the Enemy were prodigiouſly alarmed, imagining it was an advanced Party of our Army. The Major was lucky in his Retreat, having fallen on ſome French Batteaus, which enabled him to croſs a River. He was no ſooner landed, than he ſaw the French, who had purſued him, on the other Side.

Captain Lutridge being lately ſent on a Scout to Oſwegatchie, with 15 Onondago Indians, met with a Party of 25 French Indians: Our Indians deſired thoſe of the French to return, or they would fall upon them, without Heſitation, and cut them to Pieces; which they ſoon conſented to, with this Proviſo, that our Indians ſhould return alſo: They both agreed to the Terms propoſed, and each returned to their reſpective Homes.

By Captain Given, who arrived at Boſton the 20th Inſtant, in 9 Days from Louiſbourg, we are informed, That about 150 French Neutrals had arrived there from Pictou, in order to receive the Protection of the Britiſh Crown; but as there could be no Dependance on their Fidelity, they were to be ſent to France in a Cartel Ship. Theſe Neutrals informed that about 50 Indians were alſo coming in to ſurrender themſelves to the Engliſh:---And that the Miners lately arrived from England, together with Part of the Garriſon, were daily employed in making the neceſſary Preparations for demoliſhing the Works of that Place, ſo as not to leave one Stone upon another.

His Excellency General Amherſt left Schenectady Monday, the 23d Inſtant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Friday laſt Captain Miller arrived here from Jamaica, in 24 Days Paſſage. By him we have Advice, that a ſecond Inſurrection of the Negroes had been attempted in Weſtmoreland and Hanover Pariſhes, 6 or 700 Men, Women and Children, having got together, and murdered eight or ten white People; but as 4 or 500 of the King's Troops, Militia, and others, had aſſembled, purſued, and taken ſeveral of them, it was thought the whole would be ſoon quelled.

The Sally, Captain Wagg, from Guadaloupe to Boſton, is caſt away, on George's Iſland; the Veſſel loſt, Part of the Cargoe ſaved.

The Brig Knowles, Captain Turner, from this Port to St. Chriſtophers, is taken, and carried to Martinico. And the Rebecca, Captain Powell, alſo from this Port for Jamaica, is likewiſe taken, and ſent to Port-au-Prince.

The Sloop Burlington, Captain Harris, from Jamaica for this Place, was loſt the Ninth of May on the Jordine Rocks; nothing ſaved but the People.

The Schooner Iſabella, Captain Murphy, from Maryland for Antigua, is taken, and carried to Martinico.

From Quebec we have theſe further Particulars, viz. That from the Battle on the 28th of April, to the Raiſing of the Siege, the Garriſon had not above 50 Men killed and wounded: That the General hearing the Enemy deſigned to eſcalade, called his Officers together, and told them, that if they would ſtand by him, he would not give up the Place while he had ten Men left; to which the brave Men immediately agreed, and with the greateſt Chearfulneſs: That the Garriſon would ſoon be ſtrongly reinforced, the Battalions at Louiſbourg being ſhipping off for that Purpoſe, as they were deſtroying the Works of that Place: That ſome of our Proviſion Ships had got up: That the Rocheſter Man of War, with 15 or 16 more Proviſion Veſſels from England, was met going up the River: And that it was ſaid ſome of our Men of War, of the ſame Convoy, had taken two French Frigates on the Paſſage.

From New-York we learn, that two Ships arrived there on Sunday Night, with Cannon and Ordnance Stores, under Convoy of the Devonſhire Man of War, who ſaw them ſafe into Sandy-Hook, and then proceeded for Halifax.

The Packet for Falmouth left the Hook laſt Saturday.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1760.

SOME friendly Indians having lately brought in, at different Times, and delivered to the Government two Captive Boys, of about 10 and 12 Years of Age, the Elder of whom ſpeaks Engliſh enough to inform that he was taken with his Mother and Siſter above 3 Years ago, from or near the Miniſinks, by a Party of Delawares, and that his Father's Name was Charles, and his own James Brennard; the younger can tell nothing of his Family, his Name, or the Place from which he was taken; but it appears they were acquainted with each other during their Captivity; theſe are to give Notice to their Parents, if living, or other Relations, that unleſs they repair in a ſhort Time to Philadelphia, to claim and take them away, the ſaid Children will be bound out to Trades, or diſpoſed of in ſome other Way by the Government, to prevent further Expence, and enable them, when grown up, to procure a Maintenance.

Signed, by Order of the Provincial Commiſſioners,
CHARLES MOORE, Clerk.

To SOLD by
THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Upholſterer, at the Sign of the Royal Tent, in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet,
A large Aſſortment of Paper Hangings. †

Lancaſter, June 30, 1760.

RUN away, on Saturday laſt, from the Subſcriber, in the Borough of Lancaſter, an Iriſh Servant Man, named John Sheridin, about five Feet eleven Inches high, about 28 Years of Age, had brown Hair, is of a dark Complexion, hollow Eyed, with heavy Eye-Brows: Had on an old Shirt and Trowſers, a double breaſted whitiſh coloured Jacket, and a blue Highland Bonnet. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal in this Province, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

† GEORGE FLEMMING.

TO BE SOLD by EDWAD DENNY, at Captain Arthur's in Walnut-ſtreet, three likely Negroe Men, about Twenty Years old; alſo a Negroe Woman. ¶

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 9th of this inſtant (July) at Three o Clock in the Afternoon, two Saddle Horſes; both fit for Women. The Horſes to be ſeen that Day from Ten in the Morning, to the Hour of Sale, at the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
WILL be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 16th of this Inſtant (July) to begin preciſely at Two o Clock in the Afternoon, A Quantity of choice Beaver and Racoon, Deer and Bear Skins, belonging to the Province.
J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

To be ſold, on very reaſonable Terms, by
SAMUEL SANSOM,
In Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A TRACT of Land, ſituated at Taccony, on the River Delaware, near one Mile and an Half from Francfort, and ſix Miles and an Half from Philadelphia; containing about 45 Acres of Up-land, ſix Acres of Meadow Ground, and ſome Cripple; about 20 Acres of the Up-land cleared, and in good Fence, with a Brick Houſe, almoſt new, a Draw-Well of good Water, a Barn, and a young bearing Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL SANSOM. †

To be SOLD by
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,
SUPERFINE, fine, midling and coarſe Boulting-Cloths, very cheap; where Millers and others, who are not ſkilled in chooſing Boulting-Cloths, may, by informing him what Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs the Cloths are for, depend on being ſupplied with Cloths ſuitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting-Cloths. T. b. c. t. f.

DANIEL FLAHERTY,
In Second-ſtreet, has imported in the Beulah, Captain Robinſon, from London; and Mary, Captain Sherlock, from Dublin, a quantity of the following merchandize, which, as he intends for Ireland in October, he will ſell for caſh, on the very loweſt terms.

A GREAT aſſortment of ſilks, Iriſh linen and ſheeting, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yard wide ſilk handkerchiefs, poplins, a great quantity of horn combs, cotton velvets, red and white flannels, rugs, blankets, an aſſortment of ſuperfine cloth, ſome of the neweſt faſhion with trimmings, blue and red ſtrouds, 6-qr. naps, white, grey and black, a few trunks womens ſhoes and goloſhes, Scotch carpets, a few cheſts bohea tea, plain and flowered ſilk gauzes black and white, millinery ware, chriſtal watch ſeals of a triangular form, tea kettles, copper and braſs coffee pots, ſuperfine ſcarlet ſerge denim, ſeveral pieces of hair cloth for the uſe of maltſters, and ſuitable for entries, &c. bread baſkets and waiters, jacket buttons, blue, black, yellow and brimſtone colour mens paduaſoy ſhapes for jackets, worked in a curious Manner, a compleat ſett tea china, with ſundry other goods too tedious to mention. Alſo rice, choice claret in hogſheads and bottles, porter in bottles, a parcel of glaſs pictures of different kinds, cotton counterpanes from 8-qr. to 12-qr. wide, &c. &c. †

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Cumry Townſhip, Berks County, ſome Time in the Year 1758, a young Colt, about Half a Year old, with three white Feet, and has neither Brand nor Ear-Mark. Whoever owns the ſaid Colt, proves their Property, and pays Charges, may have him again.

† JOHN DAVIS.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Welch obtained a Note of the Subſcriber, for Four Pounds, which appears to be illegally obtained; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Note, for the ſame will not be paid by

† JAMES CHERRY.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 28th of laſt Month, at Night, from the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, a well ſet grey Horſe, ſix Years old, paces a Travel, trots well, branded on the off Buttock K, has no Shoes on, about 14 Hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Sign of the Hat and Star, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

¶ ROBERT SMITH.

RUN away from John Hall, of New-Caſtle County, upon Delaware, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Daniel Raredon, about 24 or 25 Years of Age, a ſhort well ſet Fellow; had with him a new Thickſet Coat, of a light Cloth Colour, lined with Red, and Breeches of the ſame, two Hats, the one old, and the other new, Worſted Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, one Check, one Ozenbrigs, and one fine Shirt, a Calicoe Jacket, and ſundry other Cloaths, and has his old Indenture with him, that he ſerved his Time in Maryland with one John Tucker. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN HALL. †

Ridley, July 1, 1760.

RUN away, on Saturday laſt, from Henry Trimble, of Ridley, in Cheſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man, named John Cook; he is of a dark Complexion, very much pitted with the Small-pox, thin viſaged, with black Hair. When he went off his Dreſs was an old lightiſh coloured Homeſpun Jacket, Tow Shirt and Trowſers; had neither Shoes nor Stockings, ſo that he was properly equipped for Running, only he has a Sore on one of his Feet: At his paſſing of Gray's Ferry, he ſaid he intended to run to New-England. He has been a Soldier.---Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his Maſter; or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, by me

HENRY TRIMBLE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are ſtrictly forbid to carry off ſaid Cook, as they would avoid Proſecution. He is about ſix Foot high, or better. †

Philadelphia, July 1, 1760.

RUN away from Alexander Rutherford, Shoemaker, in Water-ſtreet, Yeſterday Morning, an Apprentice Lad, named William Piffrom, about 19 Years of Age, about five Feet five Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion: Had on when he went away, a red ſpotted Flannel Jacket, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, a Pair of new Shoes, and carved Silver Buckles in them; wore his own Hair, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

N. B. Said Rutherford has a choice Parcel of Carolina Soal Leather to diſpoſe of, at reaſonable Rates, by Wholeſale or Retail. †

To be LETT for a Term of YEARS,

A COMMODIOUS Tan-Yard, with good Fats, Tan-Pits, Mill-Houſe, Beam-Houſe, and Currier's Shop, with a ſufficient Quantity of Bark for the enſuing Year; conveniently ſituated by the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, in Weſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County. For Terms apply to JOHN and ANNE SINCLAIR, in ſaid Townſhip, Execut. to GEORGE SINCLAIR, deceaſed. †

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

TAYLOR & COX'S STORE

Just imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

TAYLOR and *COX*,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, among which are the following articles, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine drab, blue, Saxon and common green, buff, ſcarlet, ſnuff colour, black and other broadcloths, ſuperfine purple in grain, ſuperfine drab, black, pink, blue, green, buff, ſcarlet in grain, copper, white, and a variety of other coloured rattinets and ſhaloons, fine ſhaded duroys, blue and cloth coloured cambletts and camblettees, ſtriped and check ditto, fine and ſuperfine black, white, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, pink in grain, green, crimſon and copper colour durants and tammies, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, Saxon and common green and other coloured worſted damaſks, broad furniture ditto, beſt black, white, blue, green, pink, ſcarlet and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſuperfine ruſſels, bombazeens, all kinds of ſtarrets, nonpareils and other ſtuffs, black, blue, white and other coloured pluſhes and ſuperfine hair ſhags, everlaſtings, poplins, cotton velvets, common and ſuperfine ſcarlet, black, blue, green, drab, buff and other colour buttons, ſcarf ſilk twiſt, mohair, 1ſt, 2d, 3d and 4th ſized childrens ſpotted hoſe, boys ribbed and plain thread and worſted hoſe of all ſizes, girls clocked ditto, mens fine and ſuperfine ribbed and plain brown and white thread, and grey white and black ribbed and plain worſted hoſe, womens clocked wove worſted hoſe, ditto with ſilk clocks, ſuperfine white, black, marbled and ſpeckled ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe, womens white, black and brown ſilk mitts, worſted ditto, ſuperfine black and crimſon ſilk patterns for breeches, black, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue and other colour worſted ditto, ſuperfine mens ſilk caps, mens and boys worſted ditto, mourning crapes, blue, cloth colour, crimſon and black pluſhes, ſtay quality, braids, galoons and cords, broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, ſcarlet, lettered, black jack, camblet, Turkey, broad diaper and beſt Scots mens and boys gartering, nonſopretties, ſaggathies, yard and ell wide tanjebs, ell wide, yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. coſſaes, chowtars, putcahs, Dutch, Iriſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, 6-qr. 8-qr. and 10-qr. fringed diaper table cloths, ſuperfine 10-qr. damaſk ditto, piſtol lawns, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, yard wide cambricks, fine German and Holland whited long lawns, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, hollands, jeans and fuſtians, clouting and napkening diaper, brown and white buckrams, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, ravens duck, Ruſſia drabs, brown and white yard wide and 9-8ths wide Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-8ths wide Iriſh ditto, Scots linens, dowlas, garlix, tandem double ſileſias, princes linens, bed bunts, tickens, cotton counterpanes, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and ſuperfine light and dark ground chints, demi blue long cloths, printed linens, ſtriped cottons, Scots, duke, check and printed linen handkerchiefs of all ſorts, cotton romals, black and white gauze, flowered ditto, culgees, lungees, ſpotted and flowered bandanoes, new ſilk, China ſilk, tea pea and ſecterſoy handkerchiefs, broad and narrow tapes, large and ſmall bobbins, perſians, rich paduaſoys, black, green and crimſon cord de ſoy, black, blue, white and cloth coloured peelings, ſuperfine black, white, blue, yellow, pink and cloth coloured full ſattins, rich roſe, blue and cloth coloured Engliſh damaſks, brocades, fine plain and flowered Cyprus gauze, ribbons of all ſorts, colours and prices, ſilk and cotton laces, ferrits, baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk watch ſtrings, coloured threads, Scots ounce threads, ſuperfine ſealing wax, boxes of wafers, common and fine pot, ſmall quarto and large poſt, fools cap, pro patria and other ſorts of writing paper, common and glaſs eyed dreſſed dolls, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper, white metal ſpectacles, horn ditto with ſteel joints, ſmall ſized painted frame looking glaſſes, large mahogony and walnut frame pier ditto, womens ſhoes and pumps, childrens Morocco randed ſhoes, ditto ſtitched bottoms, black, red and blue leather pocket books, neſts of gilt trunks, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, Holman's ink powder, anvils, vizes, common and braſs balled iron candleſticks, frying pans, White's beſt 26 inch ſteel hand ſaws whet and ſet, common ſaws, beſt poliſhed copper tea kettles, fowling pieces, quart and pint pewter mugs, quart, pint and half, and pint high lid tea pots, with and without legs, common and hard metal ſpoons, oval and round, deep and ſhallow hard metal diſhes, plates, baſons, porringers, &c. ſilver watches, watch chains, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and common ſeals, ſetts of braſs furniture with locks, and every part compleat for bureaus, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, Philadelphia pattern coat and veſt braſs buttons with wire links, gilt and ſilvered coat and veſt buttons of all patterns, common white metal diſh coat and veſt buttons, tin plates, beſt long narrow back Pennſylvania ſcythes, bar lead, muſtard ſeed, pidgeon, duck and ſwan ſhot, gun flints, F and F F gunpowder, 4 and an half, 4, 12, 11, and 10 ſhot, White's and lilliken pins, ivory combs, horn crambers, buckling and tupee combs, whole hunter, half hunter, Newmarket, womens pluſh and tortoiſe ſhell handle whips garniſhed with ſilver, chaiſe whips, Leghorn hats, mourning and all other ſorts of fans, corks, &c. &c. &c.

T. b. c. t. f.

To be SOLD,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of Land, with valuable Improvements, ſituated in the Townſhip of Donegall, and County of Lancaſter; the Whole well watered and timbered, and in a healthy full ſettled Part of the Country: One Hundred Acres whereof are already cleared, and in good Repair, and 30 Acres already made into Meadow; all well watered by a gentle and conſtant Stream gliding through the ſame, and may, with Eaſe, be directed to any Part of it: To which may be added, occaſionally, 100 or more Acres, capable of the like or better Advantages, by Water flowing through the ſame. The Whole may be ſold together, or in Part, and probably may ſuit two Families, having on the one End of the Tract a good convenient ſquare Log Dwelling-houſe, a double Barn, and a young Orchard, &c. on the other a good Stone Houſe, 40 Feet long, and 28 Feet wide, containing four Rooms on a Floor, with a convenient Cellar under Part of the ſame, a good double Barn, two Orchards of fine bearing Apple and Cherry Trees, a good overſhot Griſt-Mill, with two Pair of Stones, three boulting Cloths, and hoiſting Geers, all going by Water, and in very good Order, with every Thing neceſſary for Merchant and Country Work, ſupplied by a conſtant and plentiful Stream of Water throughout the Year, capable of turning out 20 Barrels of Flour every 24 Hours, with proper Attendance, or upwards of 7000 Barrels in a Year; with a good Saw-Mill, Diſtillery Houſe, Cooper's Shop, and Store-Houſe, lying in a fine Part of the Country for the Purchaſing Wheat and other Grains.---Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Whole, by paying Part in Hand, and giving Bonds, upon Intereſt, with proper Security for the Remainder, may have it upon reaſonable Terms, for which apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, who will give an indiſputable Title for the Whole.

† T. b. c. 3 Mo. THOMAS HARRIS.

Just imported from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, the third Door above Market-ſtreet,

SHALOONS, tammies, durants, calimancoes, thickſets, double alopeens, ſilverets, ſilk ſerge, ſtriped and plain camblets, drugget ſerges, cotton velvet, cotton velvet ſhapes, ſtriped patterns for gowns, ſilk ſtriped ditto, brown buckram, cotton and linen checks, Engliſh ozenbrigs, Iriſh ditto, brown ſileſias, Leghorn hats, mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, bed-ticks, bed-bunts, check handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, paſte-work ditto, Quebec and General Wolfe Ditto, ſilk ditto, of different ſorts, fine printed linens, ſpotted lawns, muſlins, fine India ſtarrets, mens white and brown thread gloves, womens white and brown mitts, ſilk watch-ſtrings, and ſilk cane-ſtrings, cloth coloured baladine ſewing ſilk, blue, white and crow coloured ditto, Scots thread, red, blue, black, buff and cloth coloured ſilk garters, red, blue, green, black and cloth coloured threads, ſorted; ſtriped tapes, white ditto, different ſorts; bobbins, a variety of ferrits and ribbons, writing-paper, ſealing-wax, and wafers, ink-powder, gartering of ſundry ſorts, ivory and horn combs, pocket looking-glaſſes, ſtock-tapes, blue, green, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſilk hair buttons, mohair ditto, blue, green, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſuperfine ſilk hair, common ditto, an aſſortment of mohair, a large aſſortment of white and yellow metal buttons, of different ſorts, black, blue, green, red and cloth coloured horn buttons, pewter, Briſtol ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, an aſſortment of yellow metal ſleeve-buttons, a variety of glaſs ditto, ſteel and white metal buckles, large and ſmall ſciſſars, ſealed penknives, Barlow ditto, cuttoe knives, braſs handle ditto, ſpotted haft ditto, buck haft table knives and forks, white bone ditto, mens ſteel thimbles, ditto lined, womens braſs thimbles, womens ſteel ditto, Pinchbeck ditto, with ſteel ends, watch-keys, ſundry ſorts of watch ſeals, a neat aſſortment of ſilver watches, ſnuff-boxes of different ſorts, ſtock-buckles, Whitechapel needles, common ditto, ſquare ditto, darning ditto, gimblets, handſaw files, iron ſnuffers, ſteel watch chains, key-rings, ſwan ſhot, duck and pidgeon ſhot, ſmall ditto, and ſundry other things. Tbctf.

Imported from London, in the Indian Trader, Capt. Robinſon, James and Mary, Capt. Friend (and other Veſſels from England) and to be ſold by

COLLINS *and* EMLEN,

At their Store, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Engliſh Church, very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

OZENBRIGS, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Iriſh linen, fine white Ruſſia and 9-8ths Iriſh ſheeting, princes linen, tandem ſileſias, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, Ruſſia diaper, calicoes and cottons, ell-wd. perſians, black taffeties, black peeling and alamode, black and cloth coloured plain ſilk mitts, girls cotton and thread mitts, fine white flowered damaſk, thickſets, fuſtians, dyed jeans, black, blue, green, white and pink calimancoes, black, blue, green, white, pink and cloth coloured durants and tammies, rattinets, ſhaloons, corded poplins, ſtarrets, nonpareils, blue, ſnuff and cloth coloured broadcloth, blue, green and cloth coloured hair pluſh, croſs barred ſwanſkin, ſcarlet, red and white flannels, ſcarlet ſerge, halfthicks, cotton linſeys, Indian blankets, bandanoes, culgee and lungee handkerchiefs, mens and womens fine and coarſe thread hoſe, Kenting, Pruſſian, Ferdinand and check handkerchiefs, mens ſhammy and lamb gloves, womens glazed lamb gloves and mitts, white and brown buckram, 9-qr. Flanders ticks, 6-qr. 6-qr. and half, and 7-qr. bed-bunts, Leghorn hats, ſtock, diaper and holland tapes, nonſopretties, bobbin, Scots, Nuns and coloured threads, ſhirt buttons, bags of buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, mohair, fans, Dilworth's ſpelling books, black and cloth colour'd ſattin and figured ribbons, 2d, 4d and 6d ferrits, white ſtay binding and cord, blue, green and white galoon and braid, white and light 3 corded, crow and cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, wig cauls, ſilk watch ſtrings, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, painted frames and pocket looking glaſſes, half hunters and ſwitch whips, quality and ſhoe binding, pot and propatria paper, ivory and horn combs, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff boxes, tobacco boxes, pins, needles, ſealing wax, braſs ink pots, ink powder, gun flints, 2 foot rules, thimbles, cuttoe and Hoole's piſtol capt knives, ſeal-end knives, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks, Duncom's metal buttons, ſciſſars, How's ſhoe knives, ſhoe hammers, nippers, awl blades and taeks, ſleeve buttons, ſplinter and cheſt locks, padlocks, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ſilver watches, Weſton's ſnuff, bohea tea, mens and youths felt hats, ſteel, AC No. 3. beſt copper tea kettles, corks, FF glazed and rough gunpowder, bar lead, ſhot, ſcythes, &c.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from England, and to be ſold, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, for ready Payment only, viz. Caſh or Country Produce, by

JOHN NEIDE,

At his Store, on Bohemia Manor, near the Church, a large and neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

FINE and ſuperfine broadcloths, Mancheſter velvets, hair ſhag, worſted ſaggathies, German ſerge, thin ſerges, Devonſhire kerſeys, plains, beaver coating, fuſtians, jeans, thickſets, India nankeens, knit breeches patterns, frizes, red and white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, mens and boys fine and coarſe hats, black crape, bombazeens, and moſt ſorts of mens and womens mourning, black, blue, white, pink and cloth coloured durants and tammies, black ruſſels, pink, blue, green and cloth coloured calimancoes, black and blue everlaſtings, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, broad camblets, hairbines, Iriſh ſilk camblets, ſilk poplins, worſted and ſilk croſs-bar Hungarian ſtuffs, womens new faſhion hats and bonnets, ditto's cloth cloaks, an aſſortment of calicoes and chints, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, flowered gauze, kenting handkerchiefs, with flowered borders, ſilk ſtamped holland, and linen handkerchiefs, Scots threads, ſewing ſilk, pins, Whitechapel needles, an aſſortment of ribbons, ſilk ferrits, quality binding, mens and womens worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, womens beſt ſhoes, mens and womens gloves, womens ſilk and lamb coloured and white mitts, an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, ſileſias, dowlas, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 5-qr. cotton and linen checks, ſtriped hollands, brown princes linens, writing paper, ink powder, cotton, cotton cards, G. B. wool cards, horn and ivory combs, canvas and cruels, moſt ſorts of Spices, dye ſtuffs, cloth and hat bruſhes, coarſe ſifters, ozenbrigs, 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails, table knives and forks, Barlow's and other penknives, cuttoes, &c. beſt London pewter, pint and quart decanters, flint and common wine glaſſes and tumblers, ſetts of china, tea and chocolate cups and ſaucers, ſtone ditto, pewter and other tea-pots, an aſſortment of tin and crockery ware, black jacks, tea-kettles, coffee-pots, powder, ſhot and lead, and many other things too tedious to mention in an advertiſement.

Alſo beſt Weſt-India rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, beſt bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, iron pots, frying pans, fickles, ſcythes, ſcythe-ſtones, &c.

STRAYED or ſtolen, the 12th of June, out of John Whitaker's Paſture, in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a black Horſe, about 14 Hands and an Half high, a natural Pacer, and ſhod all round; he has a Star in his Forehead, is trimmed under the Bridle and Collar, and his Tail bobbed, but has neither Brand nor Earmark. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, if ſtrayed; and Forty Shillings for the Horſe and Thief, if ſtolen, paid by me AARON MENDENHALL, jun. living in Eaſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County. †

To be SOLD,

A BRICK Houſe and Lot, 16 Feet front, and 100 Feet back, with a three Feet Alley. The Houſe has three Fire-Places, two Rooms on a Floor, three Stories high, and a good Cellar under it; ſituate on Society-Hill, near the Swedes Church, Philadelphia. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Houſe and Lot, may apply to Matthew Johns, or George Lynmire, living in the ſaid Houſe, or to the Subſcriber, living in Berks County.

ANDREW HULINGS.

Came to the ſaid Hulings's, on the 16th Day of May laſt, a black two Year old Mare Colt, neither branded nor Ear-maked, 14 Hands high, with one white hind Foot, and a white Strip down her Face. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. † ANDREW HULINGS.

YORK, June 13, 1760.

WHEREAS Margaret, the Wife of Thomas Neely, of Reading Townſhip, York County, Carpenter, eloped from her ſaid Huſband, the 9th of June, inſt. without any reaſonable Cauſe, and took with her ſundry Effects of ſaid Neely: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to truſt her, on his Account, for he will not pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date: And any Perſons receiving any of his Effects from her, are deſired to return them to him, or they will be proſecuted as the Law directs.

† THOMAS NEELY.

CAME to the Plantation of John Hall, in Oxford Townſhip, a bay Horſe, about nine or ten Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a dark Brand on his Shoulder. The Owner coming and deſcribing his other Marks, and paying the Charges, may have him again. †

TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the Days following, the ſeveral Meſſuages, Tenements and Lots of Ground hereafter mentioned, viz.

On Monday, the 7th of July next, a Houſe and Lot, ſituate on Front and Water-Streets, below the Draw-bridge, now in Tenure of John Hamilton. As alſo the Houſe and Lot adjoining, in Tenure of William Rigden.

On Monday, the 14th Day of July, a Houſe and Lot, on Front-Street, in Tenure of John Bell. Alſo a Houſe and Lot, on Second-Street, in Tenure of Thomas England. And a Houſe and Lot adjoining, in Tenure of Daniel Goodman.

On Monday, the 21ſt Day of July, a Houſe, Lot, Wharff and Stores, on Water-Street, now in Tenure of Thomas Clifford. And a Houſe and Lot, on Front and Water-Streets, alſo in Tenure of Thomas Clifford.

N. B. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or Part of the above mentioned Premiſes, at private Sale, may be informed of the Terms and Title, by applying to CHARLES NORRIS, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, DANIEL RUNDLE, ABEL JAMES, JACOB SHOEMAKER junior, JOSHUA HOWELL.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be ſold by

ROBERT LEWIS, and *SON*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, about half way between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, and next door to Joſhua Fiſher's,

HEMPEN ſprig, flaxen and Scotch ozenbrigs, brown rolles, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, Ruſſia huckaback and clouting diaper and doulas, brown and white holland, princes linen, garlix, tandem and double tandem ſileſias, piſtol and long lawns, fringed damaſk and diaper tablecloths, a good choice of Iriſh linens and doulas, calicoes, printed cottons and chints, Engliſh and Dantzick bed ticken, clear and flowered lawn in pieces and patches, large Swiſs handkerchiefs, Scotch linen ditto and Dutch pin worked ditto, taffeties, humhums, broad and narrow coſſaes, or muſlins, tanjebs, cotton romals, linen and cotton checks, a great choice of womens waſh lamb and kid glazed gloves and mitts, mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, breeches patterns, No. 11, 12, &c. four and four pounds and an half pins, paduaſoy, ſattin plain and figured ribbons, broad and narrow wig ditto and wig cauls, ſilk watch ſtrings, knee garters, cloth, crow and light coloured baladine ſewing ſilk, grazet, plain and brocade, black and cloth coloured pelongs, narrow, ſtriped, black and cloth coloured perſians, ſhaloons, ſtriped duffils, long glazed pipes in boxes, hunters ditto in firkins, fiſh hooks, London and Whitechapel ſewing, glovers and darning needles, coperas, allom, ſlates, ſhot, ſteel A. C. No. 3, long and ſhort ſcythes, G. B. wool cards, laces, tapes, filleting, ſhoe binding, gartering, Highland plad and lettered ditto, bibles, primmers, horn books, inkpowder, ivory, dandriff and horn combs, ſealing wax and wafers, pot and common writing paper, mens and boys caſtor and felt hats, iron pots and kettles, hand ſkillets, waggon and chaiſe boxes, culling and French burr mill ſtones, from four feet to four feet four inches high, and ſundry other articles, &c. &c.

STRAYED away from the Plantation of Martha Vanderſlice, in New Providence Townſhip, near John Schrack's, on the 22d Day of May, a bay Horſe, about 10 Years old, about 15 Hands high, paces a little, has a white Spot in his Forehead like a Half Moon, and branded on the near Buttock with P. P. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me † MARTHA VANDERSLICE.

Lancaſter, June 18, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Virginia and Maryland Poſt, who rid from Lancaſter to Frederick-Town and Wincheſter, for the Years 1758 and 1759, to pay off their reſpective Arrears to Mr. Alexander Woodrow, in Wincheſter; Mr. Thomas Swearingen, at Patowmack; and Mr. Conrad Groſh, in Frederick-Town, within one Month from the Date hereof, otherwiſe their Names will be expoſed till they have diſcharged the ſame. ADAM MILLER.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold extremely cheap for Caſh, or Credit to the 1ſt of September, by

FRANCIS HARRIS,

(As he propoſes going to England then) at his Store in Second-Street, in the Houſe where Mr. Thomas Preſton formerly lived, next to the late Mr. Joſhua Maddox's, and nearly oppoſite to the Quakers Meeting-Houſe, viz.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported in the Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold reaſonably, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ISAAC and MOSES BARTRAM,

At the Sign of the Bottle and Three Bolt Heads, a little above the Sign of the George, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Drugs; Godfrey's Cordials, Bateman's and Baniſter's Drops, Daffy's and Squire's Elixirs, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Hooper's Female Pills, Anderſon's Scots and Lockyer's Pills, Antimony, Flour of Sulphur, Epſom and Glauber Salts, Cream of Tartar, Salt-petre, Anniſeed, Sago, Sparlop, Pearl Barley, and many other Things, too tedious to mention. Where Shop and Store-keepers may be ſupplied, with large Allowance to ſell again. ¶

JUST imported, and to be ſold by JOSEPH HILLBORN, a neat Aſſortment of Walnut and Mahogony Frame SCONCE and other LOOKING-GLASSES, from Twenty Shillings to Six Pounds apiece.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

July 10, 1760. NUMB. 1646.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Order of the Honourable BRIGADIER GENERAL
ROBERT MONCKTON,
Commanding HIS MAJESTY's *Forces in the Southern Diſtrict of* North-America.

WHEREAS a Number of Waggons are wanted to tranſport Stores, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, to *Lancaſter*, *Carliſle*, *Fort Bedford*, *Fort Ligonier*, and *Pittſburgh*; Theſe are to give Notice to ſuch who are willing to engage in the Service, that the Prices of Carriages will be paid as follows.

From *Philadelphia* to *Lancaſter*, *Three Shillings and Six-pence per* Hundred, Groſs Weight.

From *Lancaſter* to *Carliſle*, *Four Shillings per* Ditto.

From *Carliſle* to *Fort Bedford*, *Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence per* Ditto.

From *Bedford* to *Ligonier* (50 Miles) *Fifteen Shillings per* Ditto; beſides 13 Buſhels of Oats, and Proviſions for the Drivers.

From *Ligonier* to *Pittſburgh* (50 Miles) *Fifteen Shillings per* Ditto; beſides 11 Buſhels of Oats, and Proviſions for the Drivers.

The Ferriage, over *Saſquehanna*, will be paid for ſuch Waggons as are loaded for the King; and no Ferriage will be paid for any others.

The Waggons or Horſes taken or deſtroyed by the Enemy to be paid for, upon producing proper Certificates, ſigned by the Commanding Officer of the next Poſt where the Accident may happen.

One Waggon-maſter will be appointed to every Twenty-five Waggons.

The Waggons, going upon the above Conditions, will be paid, at their Return to *Carliſle*, by *John Byers*, Eſq; or at *York* by Mr. *Robert M'Pherſon*.

And it is expected, that all thoſe who may engage in this Service, will take eſpecial Care to produce and deliver, to the above Managers, proper and ſufficient Certificates, from the Perſons appointed, at the ſeveral Stages, to receive their Loading, ſpecifying the Condition and Groſs Weight of the Stores or Proviſions by them delivered and received.

WILLIAM PLUMSTED, DAVID FRANKS, } Contractors for the Crown.

By the HONOURABLE
Brigadier General MONCKTON,
Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Southern Diſtrict of North-America.

WHEREAS a Quantity of Forage is wanted for the Army to the Weſtward, I do hereby give Notice, that the following Prices will be paid, in ready Money, at the different Poſts, for all the Oats, or Spelts, delivered on or before the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next.

For Oats or Spelts, delivered at *Carliſle*, *Two Shillings and Six-pence per* Buſhel.

At *Bedford*, *Seven Shillings per* Ditto.

At *Ligonier*, *Fourteen Shillings per* Ditto.

At *Pittſburgh*, *Nineteen Shillings per* Ditto.

For *Indian* Corn, delivered at *Redſtone-Creek*, *Fifteen Shillings*, *Virginia* Money, *per* Buſhel, to be paid by Mr. *Thomas Walker*, at *Winchеſter*, upon a Certificate from the Perſons appointed to receive it.

By ORDER of the HONOURABLE
BRIGADIER GENERAL *MONCKTON*.

WHEREAS it has been a Practice for the Waggoners, who have taken up Loads of King's Stores for Lancaſter and Carliſle, to ſtop at their Houſes, or on the Road, with the ſame, to the great Detriment of His Majeſty's Service: Theſe are to inform all ſuch, who, for the future, may be guilty of the like Practices, that the Rates allowed by the General's Advertiſement will be ſtopt, and they puniſhed according to Law, for the ſame. Witneſs our Hands, this Eleventh of June, 1760.

PLUMSTED and FRANKS.

TO be lett, either by the Year, or for a longer Term, the Fulling-Mill lately occupied by Robert Miller, deceaſed, ſituate in Kent County, on Delaware, near Dover, being fixed on a good Stream, and well ſupplied with Cuſtom; together with a Dwelling-houſe, four Acres of cleared Land, well fenced, a Dye-Kettle, Preſs, Shears, and all other Tools and Utenſils neceſſary for carrying on that Buſineſs. For Terms enquire of THOMAS NIXON, living near, or ELIZABETH MILLER, living on the ſaid Premiſes. †

TO be ſold on Tueſday, the fifth Day of Auguſt next, a Tract of Land, late the Eſtate of Morgan Jones, deceaſed, and now the Tenement of Neil Gray; containing 265 Acres of Land, 80 Acres of which is clear, of which are 20 Acres of good Meadow, and as much more may be made, with a good new ſquare Log Houſe thereon, and 150 good bearing Apple Trees: It is beautifully ſituated in the Forks of Delaware, in Allen's Townſhip, Northampton County, on Hocherduchque Creek, where there is a very commodious Place for building a Griſt-Mill, on a never failing Stream, it being Part of the Tract of Land of Hugh Wilſon, Eſq; and bordering on Mr. William Allen's vacant Land. The Title is indiſputable. Attendance will be given on ſaid Day, on the Premiſes, by ZACHARIAH JONES, and DAVID JONES, Executors. †

DROPT, between the Widow M'Vaugh's, near Francfort, in Philadelphia County, and John Strickland's, on Southampton Road, in Bucks County, on the 21ſt of June, a Silver Watch, the Maker Charles Rennolds, London, No. 113, the Key Braſs, with an Iron Pin in the End to open the Watch, the Seal blue, ſet in Braſs, the String black Leather, with white Rivets. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and brings it to the Widow M'Vaugh's, John Vanhorn's, Benjamin Twining's, John Strickland's, on Southampton Road, or to William Smith, in Wright's-Town, Bucks County, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

Tinicum Townſhip, Bucks County, July 10, 1760.

CAME to the Plantation of Robert Patterſon, about the Middle of October laſt, a bay Horſe, a natural Trotter, about 11 or 12 Years old, ſhod before, branded on the near Shoulder, but the Brand not known. The Owner is deſired (proving his Property, and paying Charges) to take him away. †

To be SOLD or LETT,

A VALUABLE Lot of Ground, containing 13 Acres, wanting only 12 Perches, being very pleaſantly ſituated for a Gentleman's Country Seat, about 9 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, in Germantown Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about three Miles above Germantown, having a fine Proſpect of Mr. Allen's Country Seat, of the Steeples in Philadelphia, and of the Back Country, being in a very healthy Part of the Province, high and airy, on the Top of Cheſtnut-hill, and on the main Road leading from Philadelphia to almoſt all Places of Note in the Back Counties; it is a very fine Place for a Store, or Tavern, which it has been above two Years; it alſo lies in Sight of two main Roads, one leading from Philadelphia to Oley, Reading, Tulpehocken and Harris's Ferry, the other leading from the City aforeſaid through the Back Settlements to Bethlehem, Eaſton, and other Places of Note, from which Places all the Country Produce is brought by the ſaid Houſe, being near a Number of Merchant Mills, where the Farmers unload their Wheat, and then come to the Store with their other Produce, ſuch as Flaxſeed, Barley, Tallow, Bees-wax, and Butter, which they ſell, and take all Manner of Neceſſaries they have Occaſion for in Pay. There are erected on ſaid Lot, a large two Story Stone Houſe, with two large Cellars, four Rooms on a Floor, and an Entry through the Houſe, with a large Kitchen back, adjoining the Houſe, with two Fire-places, and two Ovens, the whole compleatly finiſhed, with Plenty of Fire and Lodging Rooms; there is a large S ove-room fit for the Waggoners to lodge in; alſo a fine Stone Barn, with Stables, and another Stone Building which would make a good Coach-houſe, if wanted, having a large Door fit to run a Coach in. Likewiſe another Stone Stable, upwards of 90 Feet long, with ſeveral Apartments; alſo a boarded Shed, with Troughs fit for Horſes, with all oth r Neceſſaries; a Draw Well of excellent good Water near the Kitchen Door; and a fine young bearing Orchard of about 100 Trees of excellent Fruit; the aforeſaid Lot is well manured with Lime and Dung. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the aforeſaid Land and Tenements, may have Time for Part of the Purchaſe-money, on paying Intereſt, and giving Security if required. The Title is indiſputable. The other Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Owner, living on the Premiſes. ¶ 10s. JACOB COLIDAY.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE Aſſortment of Crown Window Glaſs, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity, viz. 6 by 4, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, with moſt other Sizes for Pictures, or Clock-faces, with a Variety of Drugs, Chymical and Galenical Medicines, Oils and Colours for Painting, Bruſhes, Tools, &c. as uſual. Likewiſe FF Gu powder, in Quarter-caſks, Shot of moſt Sizes, Bar Lead, Glue, Allom, Brimſtone, and a Parcel of neat Chimney Tiles, at the loweſt Rates. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A THREE Story Meſſuage, and Lot of Ground, now in the Tenure of Mary Bevan, containing in Front on Market-ſtreet, 14 Feet, and in Depth on Strawberry-alley 30 Feet; ſubject to a Ground-rent of Nine Pounds Currency per Annum. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to

JOSEPH PENNOCK, junior,

Who has imported in the Dragon, Captain Hammit, for Sale, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and oppoſite to Edward Penington's, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon. ¶ 8 W.

To be SOLD in New-York, by
WILLIAM BAYARD, and Company,

Imported in the Ship Baltimore Town, Captain James Griſedall, from Peterſburgh, a large Quantity of

THE beſt Peterſburgh Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Sheet Lead, and ſeveral Sorts of Linen.

Alſo imported in the Brig Sherbourn, Captain Caileff, from London, A large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods.

Likewiſe to ſell, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, and beſt Powder.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD Dwelling-houſe, and Lot of Land, near three Quarters of an Acre, in Maidenhead, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe, a good Well and Stable, well ſituate on the King's Road, half Way between Princetown and Trenton, very ſuitable for a Merchant, or a public Houſe. Any Gentleman inclining to follow either, may meet with Encouragement. Likewiſe 24 Acres and a Quarter of good Land, well timbered, three Acres cleared, and a good Log-houſe, all in good Fence, well watered and meadowed, about three Quarters of a Mile from the aforeſaid Premiſes, on the Road that leads to Yardley's Ferry. Likewiſe a very good Piece of Land, of 50 Acres and a Half, a good Houſe and Cellar, a good Orchard of very good Fruit, and bears exceeding well, well watered and meadowed, about three Quarters of a Mile from the firſt mentioned Premiſes. The whole may be ſold together, or ſeparate. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, who will give a good Title for the ſame. ABNER PHILLIPS.

For LONDON,

The Ship
INDIAN TRADER,
ANTHONY ROBINSON,
Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, JOHN HEAD, or ſaid Commander.

SAMUEL NEAVE

Is removed to his new houſe, the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, and has imported in the ſeveral laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, a great variety of merchandize, which he will ſell cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, viz.

A LARGE aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths and drab cloths, rattinets and ſhaloons, blue, red and black ſtrouds, blue, black and copper druggets, napped and plain white and purple halfthicks, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, bear-ſkins and 6-qr. naps, black headed ſhags, red ſtriped blankets, French match coats, double and ſingle alopeen, bluſh and pink half yard perſians, cotton romals, linen, bandanoe and culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk, ferrit and cotton laces, gartering, ſadlers orris and fringe, bed lace, worſted bindings, bobbins and tapes, needles and pins, coloured, Scotch, nuns and long No. thread, ozenbrigs, 3-qr. yard wide, yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, ſtriped cotton hollands, Ruſſia ſheeting, piſtol lawns, Swiſs ſpotted lawns, whited Holland long lawns and clear lawns in patches and pieces, yard wide and 6-qr. muſlins, tandems, gulix hollands, 7-8ths garlix, fringed diaper and damaſk table cloths and clouting diaper, black taffeties and black and ſtriped Perſian ditto, blue, cloth coloured and ſtriped camblets, black, blue, green, cloth coloured and white tammies, durants and calimancoes, black and cloth coloured flowered damaſks, black and white ruſſel, check nonpareils, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, ſaggathies, half yard venetians, dorſettees and meſſinets, mourning and hatband crape, printed purple, China blue and red ground calicoes, thickſets and white jeans, variety of taffety, paduaſoy and flowered ribbons and ferrits, 10-qr. and 11-qr. cotton carpets, and 10-qr. cotton counterpanes, mens and womens wove worſted, brown and white thread and cotton hoſe, blue yarn ditto, childrens ſpotted ditto, mould and wire ſhirt buttons, a very neat aſſortment of mohair and beſt ſcarf buttons and hair, campaign buttons, cording, mohair and ſilk twiſt, plate pattern and braſs coat and breaſt buttons, a large aſſortment of gilt, ſilvered and lacquered coat and breaſt buttons, Flanders bed ticks, brown buckram, neſts of gilt trunks, mens and womens glazed lamb gloves, and womens lamb, worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts, ſail duck, a large aſſortment of gilt and plain ſconce and pier walnut frame looking glaſſes, warming pans, dreſſed babies, ſheep ſhears, hooks and eyes, braſs and iron jews-harps, tortoiſe ſhell lancets, razors, awl blades and pegging awl blades, ſhoe tacks, ſhoe and cramping hammers, ſhoe pinchers and nippers, fine ſteel, tinned and braſs jointed ſpurs, bone, buck, ſtag and ivory handle table knives and forks, ivory and bone hunters ditto, ſpring knives, ſhoe knives and pen knives, ſciſſars and ſhears, ink powder, writing paper, ſealing wax and wafers, ſnuff boxes, fine ſteel temple ſpectacles, in ſteel and leather caſes, horn and ſilvered ſpectacles and caſes, variety of braſs, copper, white metal, and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, Bath and ſtone locket ſleeve buttons, braſs inkpots with penknives, leather inkpots, compaſs dials, braſs, ſteel and iron candleſticks, pewter and hard metal table and tea ſpoons, plates, diſhes, tankards, porringers, teapots, dram bottles and cream pots, fiſh-hooks, G B wool cards, London frying pans, and ſteel A C 3, a great variety of gun locks, gun flints, ſplinter and black padlocks, ſundry ſorts of locks and hinges, 8 d. 10 d. 12 d. and 20 d. nails, and 3 d. lath nails, clout and hob nails, ſprigs, ſadlers tacks, carpenters hammers, mill-ſaws, broad-axes, adzes and hatchets, augers, chizels, plain irons, ſtirrup irons, ſnaffle, rippon and Rhode-Iſland bitts, gimblets, carpenters compaſſes and rules, ſaſh pullies and pins, thumb latches, egg nobbed bow ſpring latches, ſcythes, ſteel coffee mills, box irons, ſundry ſorts of files and raſps, womens braſs thimbles, mens braſs and ſteel ditto, F and FF gunpowder, ſmall bar lead and ſhot, horn, ivory and dandriff combs, vermillion, caſtor and felt hats, ſadlery, cutlery, harberdaſhery and ironmongery ware, &c. &c. &c. Alſo ginger, Barbados rum, Madeira and Tenereiffe wine by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſuing on a Judgment obtained in the Supream Court of the Province of New-Jerſey, there will be expoſed to Sale, at public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 30th Day of July, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, ſeveral Lots of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Prince-Town, in the County of Middleſex, and Province of New-Jerſey aforeſaid, adjoining the Lot on which the College ſtands, being Part of the real Eſtate of Samuel Hazard, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceaſed, and taken in Execution by EVAN MORGAN. SAMUEL THROGMORTON, Sheriff.

N. B. This was advertiſed for Sale the firſt of April laſt, but was put off on Account of the Death of the late Sheriff. †

To be *SOLD*,

A VERY likely Negroe Man, about 24 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Juſt imported from London, in the Dragon, Capt. Hammit, and in the James and Mary, Capt. Friend, and to be ſold by
JOHN WHITE,

At the Sign of the Mortar and Dove, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BATEMAN's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Hooper's Pills, Fraunce's, Squire's, Daffy's and Boſtock's Elixirs, Turlington's Balſam, and Balſam of Health, Eau de Luce, ſaid to be the beſt volatile Eſſence for Hyſteric Fits, Lowneſs of Spirit, Head-ach, or to prevent Infection from any contagious Diſtempers, Britiſh Oil, Camphire, Epſom and Glauber Salts, Flour of Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Salt-petre, Carraway and Anniſeeds, Sago, Salop, Borax, Senna, Shavings of Hartſhorn, Manna, Oil Cloth, Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments, and Needles, Pewter Syringes, Pyrmont Water, Phials, with Glaſs Stoppers, Phials in Sorts; alſo a large Aſſortment of other Drugs and Medicines, too tedious to mention. Where Shop-keepers and others may be ſupplied, with large Allowance to ſell again. ¶

To be SOLD, for Caſh, by
RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, at prime Coſt,

A PARCEL of coarſe red Broadcloths, and about 70 Dozen of Soldiers Yarn Stockings.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

From a late ENGLISH *Paper.*

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

BY the Declarations delivered at the Hague, by the Miniſters of Auſtria, France and Ruſſia, and publiſhed in the *London Gazette* of the 15th Inſtant, the Intention and Deſire of the French Court to make a ſeparate Peace, or if you pleaſe a *Truce*, is paſt Diſpute.

It is likewiſe obvious to every ordinary Capacity, that in this Affair, from firſt to laſt, their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties have been treated, by the three combined great Powers, with much Inſincerity and Contempt. Thoſe two Monarchs ſignified by a Declaration delivered on their Part, ſo early as the 25th of November laſt (a Seaſon moſt proper for ſetting on Foot Negociations for Peace) to the Auſtrian, Ruſſian and French Miniſters reſiding at the Hague, "That being ſincerely deſirous of contributing to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the public Tranquility, they were ready to ſend Plenipotentiaries to the Place that ſhall be judged moſt convenient, in order to treat there, of this important Object, with thoſe which the Belligerant Parties ſhall think proper to authorize on their Side, for attaining ſo ſalutary an End."

In Anſwer to this fair Invitation for preventing the further Effuſion of Blood, out comes the Declarations of the adverſe Parties, *nineteen* Weeks after, juſt when it is Time to open the Campaign; importing on the Part of France in particular, "That his Majeſty, the Catholic King, having been pleaſed to offer his Mediation in the War which has ſubſiſted for ſome Years between France and England; and this War having beſides nothing in common with that which the two Empreſſes with their Allies have likewiſe carried on for ſome Years againſt the King of Pruſſia; his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is ready to treat of his particular Peace with England, through the good Offices of his Catholic Majeſty, whoſe Mediation he has a Pleaſure in accepting."

We doubt not of the Pleaſure he finds in that Mediation; all we want to know is, Why it was not offered ſooner? Winter was the proper Seaſon for negociating; but the Mediator, it ſhould ſeem, wanted a little Time to put the Forces of his new Kingdom on a reſpectable Footing, in order to give Weight to his Propoſals; and until this was done, France could not ſpeak.

Countenanced now by this powerful Mediator, and perhaps encouraged by a Promiſe of Aſſiſtance, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty very modeſtly expreſſes his Deſire to treat of a ſeparate Peace with England; but what Plea has he to offer, what Reaſon can he aſſign, why he ſhould be indulged with Peace, *before* Matters can be adjuſted between the other Belligerant Powers? He has indeed aſſigned one; but it is much worſe than none at all.

His Miniſters bluſh not to make him ſay, that the War between England and France has *nothing in common* with that which the two Empreſſes with their Allies have carried on for ſome Years againſt the King of Pruſſia.---It might indeed have been ſo, if the French Court had pleaſed; but it was they themſelves that made a common Cauſe of the two Wars, and blended them together. Becauſe they did not know how to deal with England, their Marine not being capable of coping with ours, they thought to go a ſhorter Way to Work; and in the Year 1757 overran and plundered his Majeſty's German Dominions, and ſeized upon the King of Pruſſia's detached Weſtern Provinces, without any Provocation either from the Electorate or his Pruſſian Majeſty: And not content with this, Part of the French Army, in Conjunction with the Contingents of the Empire, was afterwards ſent to carry Fire and Sword into the Heart of Brandenburgh; but they were happily baffled and confounded at the memorable Battle of Roſbach; ſince which Time, all their Efforts againſt Hanover have proved vain and fruitleſs, anſwering no other End than to drain them of Men and Money, whilſt the Arms of England triumphed in Aſia, Africa and America, and our Fleets rendered abortive the Enemy's Deſigns againſt us in Europe.

After ſuch a Series of ill Succeſs as they have had ever ſince the glorious 5th of November, 1757, there is no Occaſion to wonder at the ſneaking Sophiſtry of the French Miniſtry, who would fain make the World believe that the War between England and France has nothing in common with the War carried on by the two Empreſſes againſt the King of Pruſſia.---Was it not in Conſequence of France's Attacks upon Hanover and Pruſſia, that their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties ſtipulated, in the Treaty they concluded about the End of the Year 1757, that they would make no Peace, Convention, Truce, or Suſpenſion of Arms, with the common Enemy, but by mutual Conſent? And as this Stipulation has been renewed every Year ſince, with what Face can the French Court propoſe a particular Peace with England? His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cannot but be ſenſible that ſuch a Propoſal muſt be rejected by the Britiſh Court, as diſhonourable and dangerous; and certainly he could not make it, were he ſincerely inclined to Peace: Therefore, it ſhould ſeem that he may have received ſome Encouragement from Spain to go to Work in this nefarious, inſulting Manner; and if we don't conſent to treat with him about a particular Accommodation, and likewiſe grant him ſuch Terms as the *impartial* Mediator may judge honourable and convenient for him, ſome Folks at Madrid will perhaps grow very angry, and ſomething may be done at laſt for France, tho' chiefly for the Sake of the King of Poland, *Elector of Saxony*, as the Spaniards can have no real Intereſt in buoying up their reſtleſs, ambitious Neighbour, who, notwithſtanding all his Loſſes and Diſgraces, is ſtill much more powerful than the Spaniſh Monarchy.

The laſt Paragraph of the Declarations in Queſtion may be the Subject of another Letter from

Your humble Servant,

PROBUS.

NAPLES, March 25.

IT is in every Body's Mouth here, that our Troops upon the Frontiers are to be augmented, ſome ſay with three, others with ten Thouſand Men. It is alſo ſaid, that his Catholic Majeſty is actually embarking 20,000 Men at Barcelona. Amongſt the Great, both theſe Pieces of News are contradicted; tho', at the ſame Time, the Hurry in which the Miniſters appear, the indirect Anſwers they make, and many other Circumſtances, plainly demonſtrate that ſomething of great Conſequence is on the Point of breaking out; by which we heartily wiſh the Peace of Italy may not be interrupted.

Berlin, April 9. The King has ſent Orders to the Old Marche of Brandenburgh, the Principality of Halberſtadt, the Dutchy of Magdeburgh, and the County of Mansfield, to bring immediately to Torgau 4000 Waggons, with 4 Horſes each, with Proviſions for them for a Fortnight. This occaſions much Speculation.

Ratiſbon, April 10. Letters from all Parts ſpeak of a Peace. To engage the Court of Vienna to it, we hear, that no Oppoſition will be made to the Election of the Archduke Joſeph to be King of the Romans.

Stockholm, April 1. The Queen is perfectly recovered, and all the Royal Family are in good Health. A certain Court having offered its Mediation for compoſing the Differences between ours and that of Berlin, has produced great Effects, ſome Perſons, who have hitherto been zealous for War, declaring that ſuch a Mediation in Decency cannot be rejected.

Paris, April 11. We are much inclined to think that the grand Armament of the Engliſh is deſigned againſt Belleiſle, or the Iſles of Rhea and Oleron, and perhaps Rochelle; but all theſe Places are put in a proper Poſture of Defence.

LONDON,

April 22. King Staniſlaus having made an Offer to the King of Pruſſia, as well as to his Britannic Majeſty, of the City of Nancy to hold the Congreſs in, his Pruſſian Majeſty returned the following Anſwer:

SIR, and BROTHER,

"I received your Majeſty's Letter with ſincere Pleaſure. I certainly ſhould not refuſe the Offer you make me of the City of Nancy, if it depended on me.

"Any Negociation carried on under your Auſpices could not fail to take a favourable and happy Turn: But your Majeſty, perhaps, knows at preſent that the Sentiments of every Body are not ſo pacific as mine.

"The Courts of Vienna and Ruſſia have refuſed, in an unheard of Manner, to enter into the Meaſures propoſed by the King of England and me; and it is probable that they will draw in the King of France to continue the War, from which they promiſe themſelves all the Advantages. They alone, therefore, will be the ſole Cauſe of that Effuſion of human Blood which their Refuſal will occaſion; but I ſhall not have the leſs grateful Senſe of the Offer your Majeſty has made me. If all crowned Heads had your Humanity, Benevolence and Juſtice, the World would not be expoſed, as at preſent, to Deſolation, Ravages, Murders, burning of Towns, &c.

"I am, with Sentiments of the higheſt Eſteem, and the moſt perfect and moſt ſincere Friendſhip, Sir, and Brother, your Majeſty's good Brother, FREDERIC."

Freyberg, Feb. 8, 1760.

Letters from the Hague inſinuate that we are on the Eve of a new War. This Opinion is built on ſome Advices which ſay, that the King of Sardinia is on the Point of concluding an Alliance with 3 different Princes, to ſupport his Rights and Claims in Italy. It is certain that the Affairs of that Part of Europe are not yet adjuſted; and that it may poſſibly ſuffer from the thick Clouds which ſeem to be gathering over it.

BOSTON, June 30.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Frederick, at St. John's River, in Nova-Scotia, dated June 6, 1760.

"The Indians of ſeveral Tribes are come in, and have ſigned a Treaty of Peace, which they ſay ſhall laſt for ever.---They behave exceeding well.---A few Days ſince 20 Canoes arrived here with Men, Women and Children; they were honoured by the Diſcharge of ſeveral Cannon, which pleaſed them well."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Diſtinction to his Friend here, dated Quebec, May 18, 1760.

"I embrace this Opportunity to inform you of our preſent Situation at Quebec;----We marched into this Garriſon the 19th of September laſt, with 7700 Men. By the inexpreſſible Fatigues in bringing Wood to the City, fortifying the Place, &c. the ſevere Winter, and the great Want of Freſh Proviſions, our Troops are now greatly reduced.-------During the Winter we were often threatened with a Viſit from M. de Levy, with 14000 Men.----And accordingly the 27th of April he landed, with all his Regulars, and as many Canadians as made up 12000 Men, about three Miles to the Weſt of Quebec; at that Time we did not know his Numbers; and on the 28th General Murray marched out of the Town with 3000 Men (being all we had capable of bearing Arms) to give them Battle on the Plains of Abraham, which was accordingly done about 11 o'Clock the ſame Day: The Enemy had greatly the Advantage of us, both as to Situation and Numbers; in ſhort we loſt the Battle, our Cannon, and 1060 Men killed and wounded; as the Field was warmly diſputed, the Enemy loſt on their Side 1500 Men.----As ſoon as we got back to the Town, we began to ſtrengthen the Fortifications, and remove the Guns from the Grand Battery and the Water Side, and made the whole Front on the Land Side towards the Enemy one entire formidable Battery, which kept them in Awe: However, they immediately inveſted the Town, and entrenched themſelves 800 Yards from the Walls; and on the 10th of May they opened three Batteries, conſiſting in all of 13 Guns, and two Mortars, and played pretty ſmartly for two or three Days, but made no further Approaches, waiting for the Arrival of their Ships, as they had not Ammunition or Proviſions to carry on the Siege. On the 9th (May) the Leoſtoffe arrived here, and the 16th the Diana and Vanguard, which made the Enemy deſpair of Succour; the next Morning our Ships went and deſtroyed three of the Enemy's Ships, by running them on Shore, and Yeſterday the Canadians diſperſed, and left their Arms on the Plains.----The Regulars are gone off to Montreal. Lord Colvill, with the Fleet from Halifax, are now in Sight of Quebec. Names of the Officers killed, wounded and taken Priſoners without the Walls of Quebec, 28th of April, 1760.

XVth Regiment. Lieutenant Maxwell, ſen. killed. Captain Lieut. Coburn, Lieutenants Mackay, Maxwell, Cathcart, Vinter, Ervin, Lockhart; Enſigns Montgomery, Barbut, Mills, Baker, Monneypenny, all wounded; and Enſign Hamilton wounded and Priſoner.

XXVIIIth Regiment. Colonel Walſh, Major Darling, Captains Spann, Michelſon, Kepple, Lieutenants Faſſall, Brown, Phibbs, Enſigns Gilmer, Shepherd, and Beall, all wounded.

XXXVth Regiment. Capt. Juce wounded, and taken Priſoner. Lieut. Brown, and Enſign Lyſaght, wounded.

XLIIId Regiment. Captain Skey wounded, Captain Maitland wounded and taken Priſoner, Lieut. Clemens wounded, Lieutenant Lyſaght, and Enſign Maw, both wounded and taken Priſoners.

XLVIIth Regiment. Major Huſſey killed. Capt. Archibald, and Lieut. Sheriff, both wounded and taken Priſoners; Lieutenants Forreſter, Baſſet, Stratford, and Ever, wounded; the laſt died of his Wounds. Lieut. Gibſon killed. Enſigns Euſhion and Hanfield wounded.

XLVIIIth Regiment. Captains Sir James Coburn and Barbut, Lieutenants Waterhouſe, Boyce, Crowe, Moore, Davers, Enſigns Campbell, Johnſon, and M'Ilvaine, wounded; Enſign Nicholſon killed.

LVIIth Regiment. Enſign Conway killed.

IId Battalion of Royal Americans. Enſigns Steel and M'Donald wounded.

IIId Battalion. Colonel Young Priſoner; Captains Fæſh and Chartres wounded; Lieut. Forbes killed; Lieut. Fæſh wounded and taken Priſoner; Lieutenants Campbell, Grant, Stephenſon, Lewis, Forbes, Enſigns Pinckney, Hill, Stuart, and Mackay, wounded; the laſt died of his Wounds.

LXIIId Regiment. Col. Fraſer, Capts. Cameron, John Campbell, Alexander Fayer, M'Leod, wounded; Captain Lieut. Donald M'Donald wounded; Lieuts. Coſmo Gordon, killed; Archibald Campbell, wounded; Hector M'Donald, killed; Donald M'Bean, Alexander Fraſer ſenior, Alexander Simon Fraſer ſen. Simon Fraſer junior, Malcolm Fraſer, Alexander Fraſer, of the Grenadiers, and Donald M'Neal, wounded; Lieut. Alexander Campbell wounded, and Priſoner; Enſigns, Henry Monro, Robert Menzies, Charles Stuart, Duncan Cameron, William Robertſon, Alexander Gregorſon, Arthur Roſe, wounded; Enſign Malcolm Fraſer, killed.

Royal Artillery. Major Godwin, 2d Lieuts. Heathcoat and Scott, Lieutenants of the Fire Workers, Davidſon and Cock, wounded.

Chief Engineer Major M'Keller, wounded.

Rangers. Capt. Hazzen, wounded.

The Return of the Killed, Wounded and Priſoners, of the Privates belonging to each Regiment, is not yet come to Hand.

An Account of the March and other Tranſactions of the French Army under the Command of the Chevalier de Levi, from the 18th of April 1760.

ON the 17th of April we left Montreal, under the Command of Monſieur Levi, with the following Battalions of Regulars, Canadians and Indians.

One Battalion of the Queen's Regiment,	500	Men
One ditto Regiment of Bayard,	500	
One ditto Guienne,	500	
One ditto Languedoc,	500	
One ditto Laſſarre,	500	
One ditto Rouſillon,	500	
One ditto Berry,	1000	
Two ditto Marine,	1000	

In all ten Battalions; but as they were defective, the Whole is ſuppoſed to have amounted to 4500 Regulars, beſides 600 Canadians, of which 200 were mounted, and formed a Body of Horſe, 250 Indians of the Iroquois and other Nations. Our Proviſions, Ammunition, and heavieſt Bagg ge were carried down in ſix Frigates, from 44 to 26 Guns, who had under their Convoy a great Number of Schooners, Battoes, and other Small Craft for the Army. We had nine Days March from Montreal to Carouge, and the 10th Day arrived on the Plains of Abraham, three Leagues from Quebec; 11 Companies of Grenadiers advanced while the reſt of the Army were poſted in the Houſes on each Side of the Road leading from Carouge to Quebec; at about Half a League Diſtance we met an advanced Party of the Engliſh, with whom we had three or four diſtant Skirmiſhes, in their Retreat to the Town. The 28th, about Nine in the Morning, we perceived the Body of the Engliſh Garriſon in Motion, beating the General, at Ten we formed the Regiment of Rouſillon and Laſſarre in the Center, the Regiments of Guienne, Bayard's and Queen's on the Right, and the Regiments of Languedoc, Berry, and the Grenadiers on the Left, we formed a Line three deep, and in the Intervals of the Regulars we poſted the Canadians. The Battalions of Marine, with the Indians, were advantageouſly poſted at the Entrance of a Wood: The Engliſh advanced with great Reſolution, with their Field Pieces in Front, and their firſt Impreſſion was ſo violent as to oblige our Center to give Way; but we ſoon recovered our Diſorders, and continued returning the Compliment of their Fire: Our Wings at the ſame Time advanced and formed a Simicircle upon the Enemy's Flanks, whereupon they thought proper to return into the Town, leaving us the Field, their Artillery, and above 2000 Entrenching Tools. In this Action Monſieur Bou La Mare commanded on the Right, Monſieur Dumas in the Center, and the Chevalier Levi on the Left. We opened Ground that Evening, and continued our Work till the 7th of May, when we began to batter the Walls with 12 Iron Pieces of 12 Pounders, which continued until the Arrival of the Vanguard, which Monſieur Levi imagining to be only the Foremoſt of a large Reinforcement, raiſed the Siege, after nailing up ſome of his battering Cannon, and leaving the heavieſt of his Baggage behind, the Artillery taken from the Engliſh having been ſent up the River in one of the Ships. I compute in the Action on the 28th of April our Loſs about 1800 killed and wounded. When we left Montreal it was in a weak State of Defence, not above ten Pieces of indifferent Cannon mounted on the Walls. The Garriſon 2000 Men, moſtly Canadians; but there does not appear any Scarcity of Proviſions. [Thus far the French Account.]

On Saturday laſt came to Town, from Montreal, one of the Officers taken Priſoner by the French in the Battle near Quebec, on the 28th of April laſt: He left Montreal 16 Days ago, and informs that all the Officers which were taken Priſoners in that Battle, except Colonel Young, have been diſcharged upon their Parole of Honour, and were conducted by a Flag of Truce to Crown-Point, and that while they were with the Enemy they were treated by Monſieur Vaudreuil, and all the French Officers, in a very polite Manner.---That they had Bread, Fiſh, and Pigeons in great Plenty, but no other Proviſions:---That they daily ſent out Scouts in order to take a Priſoner, to gain Intelligence of the Operations of our Army, but returned unſucceſsful till about ten Days ſince, when they met with two Men near Crown-Point, one of which they killed and ſcalped, the other they carried to Montreal:---That all their Fields were planted before they went to attack Quebec, and ſince their Return the Canadians, which compoſed the greateſt Part of their Army, had Leave to go and take Care of the ſame, but ordered to appear at a Moment's Warning, with eight Days Proviſion, in Caſe of an Attack.

NEW-YORR, July 7.

Sunday the 29th of laſt Month, Captain Derby, in His Majeſty's Ship the Devonſhire, of 70 Guns, arrived off of Sandy Hook, as Convoy to four Store Ships, and a Fleet of 20 Sail of other Veſſels bound to ſeveral Parts of America, from England. After ſeeing three of the Store Ships into the Hook, he proceeded with the other for Boſton, and, it is ſaid, is bound from thence to Halifax. The next Day the three Store Ships arrived ſafe in the North River, being the Ship Alexander, Captain Richards; the Hazard, Captain Coxen, and the Free Maſon, Captain Eyres. They have brought upwards of 140 Pieces of Cannon, and other warlike Stores, for the Uſe of the ſeveral Fortreſſes and Garriſons in theſe Parts. This Fleet left England the 26th of April laſt.

On board of the Devonſhire alſo came His Majeſty's Commiſſions, appointing his Excellency Thomas Boone, Eſq; Governor of the Province of New-Jerſey, and his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Agreeable to which, his Excellency Thomas Boone, Eſq; who arrived ſome Time before in this City from South-Carolina, ſet out early on Thurſday Morning laſt, and, we hear, arrived the ſame Day, ſafe in his Government.

By the Poſt laſt Night from Albany, we hear the General was in good Health, and had got within 12 Miles of Fort Stanwix.

A Letter from Albany, dated the 2d Inſtant, ſays, that three or four Battoes, laden with Suttlers Goods, had been lately taken near Oſwego, by the Enemy.

Tueſday the Snow Friendſhip, Captain Shearer, arrived here in ſeven Weeks from Liſbon: He brings nothing new from that Quarter, but what has been already publiſhed. Four Weeks Yeſterday he ſpoke with His Majeſty's Ship Norwich, of 50 Guns, bound to this Port from England, having on board 150,000 l. Sterling, for the Uſe of the Britiſh Troops in North-America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

The Chance, Captain Baſs, from this Port for St. Chriſtophers, is taken, and carried into St. Marks.

Thurſday laſt Captain Shale arrived here from St. Lucar, but brings no other News, than that there is not the leaſt Likelihood of the Spaniards taking Part in the War.

The next Day the Privateer Britannia, Captain Taylor, of this Port, came in from a long, tho' not very ſucceſsful Cruize. Three of her Hands were accidentally drowned in coming aſhore, by overloading the Boat.

On Tueſday arrived here Captain Jones, in 24 Days, from Louiſbourg. As he came out, twelve Sail of Veſſels arrived, ſaid to be the Fleet from New-York. They were buſy deſtroying the Works there, having above 1000 Men at Work on them; and it was thought it would take ſix Weeks to complete it from the Time Captain Jones ſailed.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

WILL be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 16th of this Inſtant (July) to begin preciſely at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, A Quantity of choice Beaver and Racoon, Deer and Bear Skins, belonging to the Province.

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1760.

JOHN SAYRE, LAUCHLIN M'LEANE, and JOHN STUART, take this Method of informing their Friends, that they have found it convenient to join their Stocks in Partnership, in order to carry on the Drug Business to the better Advantage in all its Branches; and as, by this Means, it will be in their Power to dispatch Business with more Accuracy and Punctuality, as well as on better and easier Terms, for their Customers, than it would have been possible for them to have done separately, they hope for the Continuance of their Favour and Interest. And they will always make it their Study to merit the Countenance of the Public, by importing and preparing the best of Medicines.

N. B. They have just imported, by Captains Bolitho and Hammit, from London, a very large Assortment of Medicines, Instruments, Apothecary Ware, Teas of the first Quality, Strasburgh Snuff, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

Townside, Chester River, Maryland.

Imported by the Subscriber, in the Good Intent, Capt. Bell, from London, and to be sold at his Store, at Townside, on Chester River, at the lowest Rates for Bills, Money or Tobacco, a compleat Assortment of European and other GOODS.

AS he is desirous to recover and retain his old Customers, who, upon his removing to Oxford, were (by his Constituents declining Trade, and the Rigour of their Instructions to their Factors) under a Necessity of dealing at other Places; he hopes it will give no Offence to the Tobacco Buyers, that he will contest a certain Point, even with Solomon, to wit, the Impracticabilty of a Merchant's dealing with Candour and Principle. Wherefore he is determined to have no private Marks to his Goods. Any Person of known Credit, sending a proper Order, or the Money, or Tobacco-Note, tho' by a Child or an ignorant Slave, may depend on being served with strict Honour, with as good Ware, and at as low a Price, as the most Sharp-sighted, without the Trouble of cheapening, a Custom which seems to suppose in the Merchant a Right to overreach when he has it in his Power, and which, to the Scandal of the Trade, is too much the Practice. And on Conviction of any Wrong done, as Zaccheus says, he will restore fourfold, with a Reserve only of the other Part of his Declaration, Luke xix. 8. which the Trade will not bear. Thus he renounces the Advantages usually taken of the Ignorant and Easy, by the Dexterity of Men expert in Business; and assures himself of giving entire Satisfaction to all fair People, not being under the Controul of any Superiors to direct what Measures to take with People whose Situation and Circumstances such Superiors are Strangers to. To conclude, this is the genuine Plan the Subscriber proposes to himself, and he trusts the Merchants will not be scandalized at his Freedom and Openness to expose the Rules of his Conduct to the candid Judgment of the Public, to whom it will be advantageous that other Merchants should do the like; and as this may be the happy Consequence, he will presume to expect the grateful Notice, from his Neighbours and others, that such a candid Subjection to so equitable Terms requires, to wit, to make Trial of his Sincerity, and see how far he is capable of what he proposes.

HENRY CALLISTER.

To be SOLD by

GEORGE *BARTRAM*, and *Co.*

At their shop next door to Mr. John Wood's, Watch-maker, at the corner of Chestnut-street, in Front-street,

A VARIETY of fine and coarse cambricks and clear lawns, 6-qr. and yard wide muslins, pistol and long lawns, a variety of silks, viz. paduasoys, ducapes, taffeties, plain and striped persians, plain and figured alamodes for cardinals, damasks and brocaded silks, mens and womens velvet and sattins, mens silk cut velvet jacket patterns, a variety of new fashion flowered, spotted, cross-barred, striped and plain Scotch gauze and lawns, with ridles and ladies invention, silk cyprus gauze, striped and flowered bordered Scotch kenting handkerchiefs, silk mits, leather gloves, a choice of silk handkerchiefs, silk, gauze and blue and white check handkerchiefs, striped and plain camblets, dresseteens, shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, silverets, senegals and aberats, starrets, bredaus, poplins, worsted jacket and breeches patterns, superfine broadcloth with trimmings, saggathies, a choice of everlastings, table, linen and clouting diapers, a great variety of mens and womens worsted, cotton, thread and silk stockings, mens silk breeches patterns, counterpanes, Irish sheeting, Scotch and English cotton and linen check, silk and worsted crapes, bedticken, ozenbrigs, demity, fustians, thicksets and jeans, variety of 7 eights and yard wide Irish linen, Scots hollands, sewing silks, and the best Scots threads, womens new fashion silk and sattin bonnets and hats, paper and chip hats, silk purses, stock tape and silk neckcloths, watch strings, and fine scals set in pinchbeck, silver and steel, fine fans and necklaces, plain and figured ribbons, dark and light coloured India chints, cottons, with choice of calicoes of the most elegant figures; a variety of edgings, black and white thread lace, new fashioned silk gauze caps, the best bohea and green teas, and a variety of womens stuff shoes, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. As he is a new Beginner in this Place, he humbly hopes for the encouragement of his friends in particular, and the public in general, which he will always endeavour to merit, by keeping the best goods, and selling at the most reasonable rates. Tbc.

Philadelphia, July 5. 1760.

STrayed or stolen away last Tuesday Night out of a Pasture near this City, a sorrel Horse, about 14 Hands and an Half high, marked I. M. on the Off-side, has a Comb-mane, bob Tail, a large Blaze on his Face, one white hind Foot, and is marked with the Saddle, he paces, trots, and gallops well. Whoever takes up the said Horse and Thief (if stolen) shall have Three Pounds Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horse only, paid by

THOMAS GREGORY.

Philadelphia, July 10. 1760.

STolen from the Plantation of Captain Harry Gorden, in Kennet Township, Chester County, the 15th ult. at Night; a large Iron-grey Horse, about 15 Hands high, paces trots, and Hand-gallops, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, but has a Scar on one Side of his Face, and is somewhat marked along his Sides with a Chair Harness, has been shod all round, but has lost his near hind Shoe. Supposed to be stolen by one William Whiley, a young Man, about Twenty-one Years of Age, a Cooper by Trade. Had on when he went away, an old light coloured Cloth Coat, a double breasted red Jacket, a Shirt with Ruffles at the Bosom. Took with him two check Shirts, and two Pair of Trowsers, of homespun Linen, wears a Cap, and has short Hair. Whoever takes up the said Horse and Thief, and secures them, shall have Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for the Horse only, to be paid at the said Captain Harry Gordon's Plantation, or by Thomas Gregory, Brass-founder in Third-street Philadelphia.

THOMAS GREGORY.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 140 Acres of extraordinary good Land, being noted for raising the best Crops of Grain in the Neighbourhood, lying in the Township of Lower Dublin, between eight and nine Miles from Philadelphia, near Pennypack Stone Bridge, and is very suitable for any public Business, or Gentleman's Seat, the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol, New-York, &c. running through the Tract, and not more than 100 Rods to navigable Water. The Whole will be sold together, or in two or more Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser. The Buyer may have seven Years Credit for one Half of the Purchase Money, paying Interest for the same. The Title is good.---For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Edward Hill, living at his Ferry, commonly called Dunks's Ferry; or of the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

†

THOMAS STAMMERS.

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by

LUKE SCANLAN,

At the blue Ointment Pot, two Doors below the Sign of the George, in Second-street,

A COMPLEAT Assortment of Drugs, Chymical and Galenical Medicines, Daffy's Elixir, Squire's Grand Elixir, Spirit of Scurvy Grass, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Antimony, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Petre-salt and Salt-petre, Pearl Barley, Bostock's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Balsam of Health, King's Honey Water, Godfrey's Cordial, Eau de Luce, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Sago and Salop, Ivory Syringes with Pipes, Lancets of the best Make, in Cases, Sweet-oil and Oil Cloth, Phials, Gally Pots, Pill Boxes in Sorts, British Oil, &c. &c.---He likewise puts up, as usual, Boxes of Medicines for Masters of Vessels and Families living distant from Practitioners, with proper Directions. †

CAME to the Subscriber's, living in Bart Township, Lancaster County, a bay Mare, with a Star and some Saddle Marks; she is a Trotter, and about twelve Years old. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

† PATRICK M'SHERY.

TAKEN away by a Negroe Fellow, and turned a-stray near Kensington, a large black Horse, near 16 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, his Mane hangs on both Sides his Neck, and back of his Ears stands right up, his Tail is cut, and he paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings him to William Branson, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Jacob Hall, at Taccony, shall have Ten Shillings Reward. †

WHEREAS about 18 Years ago a young Lad, then about 14 Years old, named Peter Bener, came into this Country, and served seven Years with one Peter Not, living in the Jerseys, about 60 Miles from Philadelphia, and has not since been heard of by his Sister Elizabeth Bener; the said Peter Bener, if living, is desired to send a Letter to his said Sister, living about 8 Miles from Neilson's Ferry, on Susquehanna, directed for her, or Neal Toner, living in Queen's Town, York County, Pennsylvania, to the Care of John Shaw, of the same Place. Or if he be dead, any Person that will give Intelligence thereof, directed as above, will greatly oblige his said Sister, ¶ ELIZABETH BENER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1760.

LAST Night a Lock was broke open in the House of Thomas Mullan, on Poole's Bridge, and Six Pounds, Seven Shillings and Six-pence, in Dollars, taken away, supposed to be done by one John Roch, who came lately in from Sea Cook in the Hanover Packet, and was in the Pennsylvania Service last Year. He served his Time in Maryland, about 28 Years of Age, black Complexion, has hanging Eye Brows, a very ill Look, about five Feet five Inches high, and wears a Felt Hat, a Thickset Snuff coloured Coat, a Claret coloured Jacket, and blue ribbed Stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said Roch, and the Money, shall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by THOMAS MULLAN.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1760.

RUN away, on Saturday Night last, from the Subscriber, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named Edward Whealer, a short well-set Fellow, with black curled Hair, has a Sore on his Right-leg, and his Ancle sprained very much: Had on, when he went away, a dark grey Coat, a white Duffil Jacket, Linen Breeches, Leather Ditto, a Pair of grey and blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of turned Pumps, and a half worn Castor Hat. He took with him a small bay Mare, with a bob Tail, an old Saddle and Bridle, and branded on one of her Buttocks thus G. A. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that he may be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by

† GEORGE ASHMAN, junior.

To be SOLD,

A FINE Lot in Frankford, by Anthony Wilkinson, containing about four Acres and a Quarter. It is clear of any Quitrent, stands high, is very healthy, and has two large Streams of Water within half a Mile of the House. There are on the Place a Parcel of early Cherry Trees, some Apple Trees, and a fine Pine Grove at one End. It fronts Bristol Road, and has a South Front of 6 or 700 Feet, on a Road leading to Frankford Meeting-house, granted with the Purchase made by said Wilkinson; who works in Marble as usual. †

TO be sold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on the Days following, the several Messuages, Tenements and Lots of Ground hereafter mentioned, viz.

On Monday, the 14th Day of this instant, July, a House and Lot, on Front-street, in Tenure of John Bell. Also a House and Lot, on Second-street, in Tenure of Thomas England. And a House and Lot adjoining, in Tenure of Daniel Goodman.

On Monday, the 21st Day of July, a House, Lot, Wharff and Stores, on Water-street, now in Tenure of Thomas Clifford. And a House and Lot, on Front and Water-streets, also in Tenure of Thomas Clifford.

N. B. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase the Whole, or any Part of the above mentioned Premises, at private Sale, may be informed of the Terms and Title, by applying to CHARLES NORRIS, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, DANIEL RUNDLE, ABEL JAMES, JACOB SHOEMAKER junior, JOSHUA HOWELL.

Burlington County, in New-Jersey, July 18, 1760.

WHEREAS Esther, the Wife of Amos Austin, hath alienated her Affections from me her Husband, and hath, for some Time, shewed a Desire to convey my Money, Goods, and Effects, into the Hands of another Man: Therefore I do hereby forbid any Person trusting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

AMOS AUSTIN.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1760.

SOME friendly Indians having lately brought in, at different Times, and delivered to the Government two Captive Boys, of about 10 and 12 Years of Age, the Elder of whom speaks English enough to inform that he was taken with his Mother and Sister above 3 Years ago, from or near the Minisinks, by a Party of Delawares, and that his Father's Name was Charles, and his own James Brennard; the younger can tell nothing of his Family, his Name, or the Place from which he was taken; but it appears they were acquainted with each other during their Captivity; these are to give Notice to their Parents, if living, or other Relations, that unless they repair in a short Time to Philadelphia, to claim and take them away, the said Children will be bound out to Trades, or disposed of in some other Way by the Government, to prevent further Expence, and enable them, when grown up, to procure a Maintenance.

Signed, by Order of the Provincial Commissioners,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or stolen, about the 24th of February last, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, of London Grove Township, Chester County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, the following Creatures, viz. A black Mare, 12 Years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, round shod, paces and Trots, branded on the near Buttock S B, with several small Saddle and Girth Marks. A bay Horse, the same height, 10 Years old, paces and trots, branded on the near Shoulder S B, with a small Blemish on the near Eye. Also a roan Mare Colt, two Years old last May, branded on the near Shoulder L. Whoever takes up and secures said Creatures, so as the Owner may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

FRANCIS LINFILL.

N. B. If any Person or Persons has said Creatures, they are desired to advertise them in the publick News Papers, so as the Owner may know where to go for them. ¶ 5s. Tbc. 3 Mo.

Just imported in the Ship Indian Trader, and other vessels from London, and to be sold very low for Ready Money, or short Credit, by

JOHN HEAD,

At his house in Second-street, nearly opposite the Church, in Philadelphia, the following Goods, viz.

HEmpen and flaxen ozenbrigs, princes linens, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linens, a large assortment of Calicoes, printed linens and chints, scarlet, red and embossed flannels and serges, mens and womens gloves, writing paper, Leghorn and black hair hats, thicksets, silk, cotton and thread laces, Scots and lettered gartering, an assortment of Scots and coloured threads, frame and pocket looking glasses, a very large assortment of buttons and mohair, black and white cap lace, Scots handkerchiefs, Cumberland, Prussia and Quebec ditto, bordered and plain bandanoes, lungee, culgee, secter-soy, cotton and silk romals, ivory and horn combs, best sewing needles, spectacles, silver watches, white, blue, green, pink and cloth durants, tammies and calimancoes, yard wide poplins, an assortment of mens worsted, thread and cotton stockings, black and white silk ditto, mens white and brown thread gloves, womens and childrens thread gloves and mittens, ditto silk muffatees, black, blue and scarlet breeches patterns, diaper and straining web, silver locket buttons, brass and glass sleeve buttons, gilt and plain primers, G. B. wool and cotton cards, fullers ditto, a large assortment of cutlery, spotted, white and check swanskin, F and F F gunpowder, shot and bar lead, oil and common gun flints, broadcloths, bearskins and ratteens, Indian and rose blankets, red and blue strouds, blue and clouded duroys, saggathies, Weston's snuff, iron candlesticks, an assortment of bellows, a large assortment of cambricks, spotted, flowered and clear lawns in pieces and patches, long and pistol lawns, black, blue and cloth taffeties, striped, white, pink, blush, blue and black persians, blue, green and cloth damasks, nonsopretties, dorseteens, black alamode and peeling, black and blue sattin, scarlet velvet, Barcelona handkerchiefs, blue, green, white, black, pink, purple, yellow and cloth gauze handkerchiefs, allom, brimstone, copperas and glue, bohea tea, tandem silesias, flowered kenting handkerchiefs, hatters irons, and most sorts of hat trimmings, bed bunts and Flanders ticks, a large assortment of taffety, sattin and figured ribbons, stock ditto, nutmegs, black, blue, white, green, red and cloth sewing silk, brown buckrams, boxes of tin, iron wire, sad-irons, pewter, an assortment of pins, linen ginghams, ink-powder, silk caps, &c. &c. &c. T. b. c. 3 Mo.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, and the Indian Trader, Capt. Robinson, from London, and to be sold by

WOODHAM *and* YOUNG,

At their store in Water street, near Market street, next door to Mr. Samuel M'Call, senior, and where Henry and Woodham kept store,

A VERY *large variety of European and East India goods, suitable for the season, consisting of a compleat assortment of linen drapery, woollen drapery, hosiery, ironmongery, and cutlery &c. &c. &c.*

*** *Whereas the partnership between Henry and Woodham is dissolved, all persons indebted to said partnership, are desired to make speedy payment to Charles Woodham at his store as above, he being impowered to receive the same. And those that have any Demands against said Partnership, are also desired to bring in their Accounts.*

To be SOLD by

ROBERT GREENWAY,

Of the City of Philadelphia.

A Certain Messuage or Tenement, and 35 Acres of Land, situate in the Northern Liberties of said City, on the great Road leading to Germantown; there are five or six Acres of Meadow, a constant Stream running thro' it, and a young bearing Orchard, under good Cedar Fence; the Buildings are in the Angle made by the Parting of the Road near four Miles from the said City; the House is of two Stories, well built with Stone, and very convenient for Tavern, Store, or Trade; the Kitchen of Brick.

Also a Plantation and Piece of Land, about 88 Acres and a Half, situate in the Manor of Springfield, about ten Miles from the said City, now in the Tenure of Robert M'Curdy the House is of Stone, two Stories.

Another Plantation adjoining, containing 125 Acres one House is also of Stone and two Stories and another House of Wood.

One other Tract of Land, contiguous to the last mentioned, containing 175 Acres. These two Tracts lie very suitable to form one Plantation of 300 Acres.

And one well accustomed Messuage or Tenement, called the Black Horse, at Bustletown, in the Township of Lower Dublin, about 10 or 11 Miles from the said City, with 48 Acres of Land.

Also one equal and undivided third Part of 200 Acres of Land, in Westpain Township, about 13 Miles from the said City; the Owners of the other two Thirds will also sell their Parts.

And two Acres of Wood land, on the Great Road from the said City to White Marsh. And about 360 Acres of Wood land, situate in the County of Sussex, on Delaware near Mispellion Creek. The Estates are all Fee simple. Tbc 6 W

To be SOLD,

A RICH well timbered Tract of Land, containing 400 Acres, with a Patent, 100 thereof cleared and fenced, 25 of which is good Meadow, and 50 Acres more can be made; a Dwelling-house; a large Barn, and a young Orchard on the same, situate on Swatara Creek, Hanover Township, Lancaster County, being the Place whereon the Reverend Mr. Bartram, deceased, formerly lived. For Terms, apply to William Galbreath, in Carlisle. ⊙ 8 Ws.

Just imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, from London, and to be sold on very reasonable terms, for cash only, by

JOHN SEARSON,

At his store in Third-street, next door but one to the corner house of Market-street,

IRISH sheeting and linen, yard wide, yard and 3 8ths, 7-8ths and 3-qr. cotton and linen checks, calimancoes, durants, tammies, nankeens, blue striped linens, doulas, ozenbrigs, black India taffeties paduasoys, Hose's shoes, thicksets, cotton hollands, bed bunts cotton velvet shapes men and womens cotton and thread hose, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, calicoes, cambricks, lawns, princes linen, threads, pins, ribbons, peelings, ivory and horn combs, sewing silk, black and white mittens, men and womens thread gloves, buckram, womens and childrens fans, gartering, Leghorn hats, silver locket and Bath metal sleeve buttons, an assortment of hard ware, cases of silver handle knives and forks, silver watches, worsted damasks, chints, cambletts, boxes of china, consisting of plates, basons, cups and saucers, a large assortment of pictures among which are the reverend Mr. James Hervey, Pitt, Legge, and rural pieces, all painted on glass, maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, & the globes on rollers, Hervey's dialogues, new whole duty of man, bibles, common prayer books, psalters, testaments, Dilworth's spelling books, Bailey's dictionary, Patoun's navigation, Wilson's surveying, preceptors, Webber's arithmetic and book keeping, Derham's astro-theology, writing paper, ink powder, sealing wax, and sundry other goods too tedious to mention.

WHEREAS in or about April, 1759, there was a Letter directed from New-York to Mr. Matthew Ingram, in or near Germantown, in which there was a Will inclosed, and it is supposed to be lying in some Tavern on the Road between Philadelphia and New-York, or in Philadelphia; this is to certify, that if any Person has the said Letter, and Will inclosed, and will send it to Mr. Hugh Williams, Baker, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to the Subscriber, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by MATTHEW INGRAM. ¶ 6 W

For LONDON,
The SNOW

JAMES and MARY,
JAMES FRIEND, Commander;
Will ſail with all Expedition.
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe, or on board his Veſſel, at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff, or to JAMES PEMBERTON.

N. B. She is about 100 Tons Burthen, and has Part of her Cargoe engaged.

Juſt imported in the James and Mary, the Dragon, and the Prince George, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

BENJAMIN RAWLE,

At his ſtore, on the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

OZENBRIGS, ticklenburgh, brown roles, white and brown heſſen, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, 7-8ths and 3-qr. cotton and linen checks, 9-8ths wide white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, bed ticks, black, cloth and light coloured calimancoes, plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred camblets, ſuperfine ſilk ditto, Scotch ditto, camblettees, blue and Saxon green damaſks, black half ell ruſſels, wide white flowered ditto, brilliants, meſſinets, ſilverets, rich poplins, ditto tabareens, dorſettees, white jeans, hairbines, grazets, yard wide cord and Venetians, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, brown and white buckram, Louiſbourg and King of Pruſſia handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, India bandanoes, Engliſh taffeties, ſtriped perſians, muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns, ſewing ſilk, whited brown thread, ſtitching ditto, Scotch ditto, tapes, quality binding, ferriting, black paduaſoy ribbons, black plain and edged ſattin ditto, flowered ditto, two and three yard ſilk laces, thickſets, clouting diaper, table cloths, beſt ſcarf twiſt, purled ducapes, calicoes, printed linens, Highland gartering, lettered ditto, neſts of gilt trunks, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, beſt bright tea kettles, hard metal pewter quart, pint and half, and pint tea pots, hard and common pewter diſhes and plates, water ſtands and plates, hard and common pewter tankards, mugs and pints, ditto table and tea ſpoons, large and ſmall common pewter porringers, coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve buttons, powder, ſhot, pepper, good ſort of ſilver watches, ſnuff boxes, an aſſortment of cutlery, &c. &c. &c. †

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

JOHN WIKOFF,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a little above the Church, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. John Relfe,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from England, and to be ſold very cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

James Meaſe and *William Miller,*

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Saunders's,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. T. b. c.

Lately OPENED by

JOHN HART,

On SOCIETY-HILL,

A HOUSE for the Public Sale of Merchandize, &c. where all thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on Care, Fidelity, and Diſpatch. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Snow James and Mary, Captain Friend, from London, and to be ſold by

GARRETT MEADE,

At his Store in Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. James Claypoole's,

AN Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo a likely Negroe Wench.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, about half Way between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which there are a few Pairs of handſome Glaſs Sconces, Nails of all Sizes, Sickles, Scythes, Powder, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and the Dragon, Capt. Hammit, from London, and to be ſold by

GEORGE CLYMER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbctf.

Juſt received from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

At the Sign of the Golden Heart, in High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A PARCEL of Bateman's Pectoral Drops, and Godfrey's Cordial. Where Country Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied, with good Allowance to ſell again. And where alſo may be had, Dr. Boſtock's Elixir, Squire's Grand Elixir, Betton's Britiſh Oil, Anderſon's Scots Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Hooper's Pills, Chaſe's Pills, Turlington's Balſam, Lockyer's Pills, Frauncis's ſtrengthening Elixir, Golden and Plain Spirits of Scurvy-graſs, Schwanberg's Liquid Shell, and Fever Powder, for the certain Cure of moſt Kinds of Fevers, French Hungary Water, Stoughton's Bitters. Likewiſe the very beſt Curriers knives.

Juſt imported in the James and Mary, Captain Friend, and in the laſt Veſſels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be ſold cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

ROBERT USHER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, the third Door, down, from the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Imported in the Cleveland, from Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER NIBLO,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, at Benjamin Armitage's, and oppoſite to Samuel Neave's,

A VERY good Aſſortment of Scots Goods, for ready Money or ſhort Credit. †

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit, by

JAMES HARDING,

At his Store, in the upper Corner Houſe, in Front and Arch-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Robinſon and Harding, are again deſired to make Payment. T. b. c. 3 Mo.

MOSES HEIMAN,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the houſe where William Clemm formerly lived, has juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of broadcloths, halfthicks, drab plains, drab kerſeys, frizes, drab frizes, ſtriped duffil, bearſkins, embоſſed ſerges, flannels, ſtriped linceys, fine black and blue calimancoes, fine blue camblets, copper coloured ditto, ſhaloons of all ſorts, fuſtians, a large aſſortment of yard wide Iriſh linen, calicoes, 7-8ths cotton check, yard and 3-8ths ditto, doulas, ozenbrigs, long ſuperfine duroys, ſhort ſhaded ditto, cotton velvets of all ſorts, a large aſſortment of pluſh, ſewing ſilk of all colours, ſilk and hair twiſt, figured ribbons of all ſorts, a large aſſortment of lettered and ſcarlet garters, white ſtaxen tape, holland ditto, bobbin, 6-qr. muſlin, long lawn, clear ditto, cambricks, muſlin handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs, demy cambricks, womens hoſe, mens plain and ribbed ditto, felt hats, caſtor ditto, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, gilt buttons, flat faſhion and Bath metal ditto, pewter diſhes, plates, porringers, baſons, tankards and ſpoons, A. C. No. 3 ſteel, 3d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, bar lead, ſwan ſhot, powder, a large aſſortment of red lead, all ſorts of knives, buckles and ſciſſars, taylors ſhears and thimbles, iron funnel plates. Tbc. 3 Mo.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

JOHN and JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their Store, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, up an Alley, oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market,

A VERY great variety of calicoes, chints, and ſundry kinds of India goods, printed linens, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, Iriſh linens, checks, cotton hollands, ginghams, thickſets, bed-bunts, fuſtians, felt and caſtor hats, ſattins, peelings, luteſtrings, mourning and hatband crapes, bombazeens, hoſiery, ironmongery, cutlery, writing-paper, account books, ink-powder, beſt vermillion wafers, pins, needles, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ribbons, indigo, wool-cards, fickles, ſteel, garden ſhears, broadcloths, flannels and ſtriped linceys, horſewhips, double allopeens, camblets, Ruſſia drillings, Perſian taffeties, ivory and horn combs, Scots thread, tapes and bobbin, ſhaloons, damaſks, ſcythes, ſad irons, braſs and iron candleſticks, box-irons, ſundry ſorts of locks and bolts, handſaws, ſhoemakers tools, deſk furniture, coffin ditto, bellows, ſteel and braſs ſhoe-buckles, ſleeve-buttons, ſmiths vizes, bench ditto, fire-ſhovels and tongs, ſnuff-boxes, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for caſh, by

REED and PETTIT,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's, being the houſe in which Attwood Shute, Eſq; lately dwelt, a neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, amongſt which are,

THICKSETS, jeans, ſtriped cotton hollands, checks, furniture ditto, crimſon and blue Manchеſter velvet, ſilk, cotton and thread hoſe, womens ſilk and cotton mitts, ſilk caps, ſilk laces, knee garters, ſewing ſilk, womens black velvet, taffeties, perſians, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, hatband and mourning crape, camblets, ſaggathies, fine London duroys, hairbines, dorſetteens, mindenets, bombazeens, dreſdenets, chequerines, broglios, rattinets, ſhaloons, calimancoes, durants, tammies, a large variety of ribbons, ſtock-tape, King Henry VIIIth's beſt playing cards, ozenbrigs, dowlas, Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh linens, long lawns, cambricks, clear and figured lawns, calicoes, printed cotton and linens, London ſteel, fickles, ſcythes, braſs headed hand-irons, ſhovels and tongs, carpenters hammers, lathing ditto, trowels, ſteel and iron-plate handſaws, adzes, broad axes, rules, ſquares, chiſſels, gouges, augers, plain irons, compaſſes, gimblets, 3d. and 4d. nails in kegs, ſhot, lead, knives, ſhears, ſciſſars, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, padlocks, ſtock locks, rim cloſet-locks, cheſt locks, candleſticks, buckles, gilt and plain buttons, ſleeve buttons, a large variety of watch chains, jews-harps, files, oil ſtints, braſs cocks, braſs weights, tea-kettles, ſhoe-pincers, wool cards, looking-glaſſes, caſtor and felt hats, white caſtor hats, pipes, allom, copperas, tin plates, wire, crates of glaſs, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale, Weſt-India rum, Rhode-Iſland cordials in barrels, bees wax, ſaltpetre gammons, and Burlington pork.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

BARNARD GRATZ,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet, and Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. David Franks's, viz.

GARNET coloured paſte ſleeve and waiſtcoat buttons, paſte fancy cluſter ear-rings and necklaces ſorted coloured, French pearl ditto, circled and points ditto, garnet night ear-rings, ſtone, ſhoe, knee, ſtock and girdle buckles, ſhagreen and ſilver inſtrument and tweeſer caſes, philagree pick tooth caſes, ſilver joint fiſh garnet eyes, neat bracelets and lockets ſet with garnets, garnet heart ſhirt buckles ſet in gold, ſtone ſtay hooks ſet in ſilver, true lovers knots ſet with garnet, garnet caps with grates, necklaces and ſilver rings, patch boxes with looking glaſſes, plain open ear-rings and lockets, bunch of garnets, black and coloured ſilk cloaks, cardinals and hats, plain and figured black and coloured ſattin ditto, black ſattin flounced hats, gauze ditto, black, figured mode and ſattin, yard and ell wide plain and flowered white gauze, plain, flowered and coloured gauze handkerchiefs, black and white blond and thread lace, ſcarlet trimmed cloth cloaks and cardinals, new faſhion gauze ruffles, handkerchiefs and lace caps, gauze and ſilver ſtomachers and ſleeve knots, egrets and breaſt flowers, an aſſortment of new faſhion ribbons, ſpotted lawn and cambrick, long lawn and nuns holland, tandem and Iriſh linens, 8-qr. book and yard wide muſlin, ſuperfine white calicoes, printed calicoes and cottons, ſtriped and coloured mantua, changeable mantuas and taffeties, blue, green and cloth coloured paduaſoy, green ducape and blue tabby, India damaſk, Engliſh white ditto, black velvet, blue and cloth coloured ſattin, grazets, mens and womens worſted hoſe, fine cotton ditto with thread feet, worſted damaſk, calimancoes, camblets, ſhaloon, bauderet, durant and yard wide ſtuffs, coarſe and fine broadcloth, ſilk and hair, mohair and buttons, fine and coarſe hair ſhag, and honeycomb ſhag, buckram, drugget and gartering, ſuperfine duroys, dyed jeans and pillows, corded dimity, cotton gowns, fine Dreſden tape, ſpices, metal buckles, ſcarlet and black everlaſting, taylors ſhears, ſheep ſhears, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. T. b. c.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſel from London, and to be ſold by

CALEB JONES,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet, and almoſt oppoſite Pewter-Platter-Alley, the following goods, viz.

AN aſſortment of Iriſh linens, black, blue, white and cloth coloured tammies, black, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, ditto rattinets, baragons, ſilk ſaggathies, plain ditto, ſilverets, dreſdenets, poplins, grazets, tabberets, ſilk and hair grograms, black ſattin, cloth ditto, blue ditto, black paduaſoy, cloth ditto, blue ditto, half ell wide perſians, culgees, camblets, green bays, a large aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths and breeches patterns, thickſets, fuſtians, bed bunts, Flanders bed tick, India jeans, death head buttons, ſilk and hair, baladine ſilk, ſilk knee garters, hairbines, double allopeens, doulas, tandem fileſias, paſte work handkerchiefs, King of Pruſſia ditto, prince Ferdinand ditto, ozenbrigs, mens ribbed and plain thread and cotton hoſe, womens ditto, white and brown buckrams. †

TAYLOR & COX'S *STORE*

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold, very cheap, by

TAYLOR and *COX,*

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, among which are the following articles, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine drab, blue, Saxon and common green, buff, ſcarlet, ſnuff colour, black and other broadcloths, ſuperfine purple in grain, ſuperfine drab, black, pink, blue, green, buff, ſcarlet in grain, copper, white, and a variety of other coloured rattinets and ſhaloons, fine ſhaded duroys, blue and cloth coloured camblets and camblettees, ſtriped and check ditto, fine and ſuperfine black, white, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, pink in grain, green, crimſon and copper colour durants and tammies, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, Saxon and common green and other coloured worſted damaſks, broad furniture ditto, beſt black, white, blue, green, pink, ſcarlet and cloth coloured calimancoes, ſuperfine ruſſels, bombazeens, all kinds of ſtarrets, nonpareils and other ſtuffs, black, blue, white and other coloured pluſhes and ſuperfine hair ſhags, everlaſtings, poplins, cotton velvets, common and ſuperfine ſcarlet, black, blue, green, drab, buff and other colour buttons, ſcarf ſilk twiſt, mohair, 1ſt, 2d, 3d and 4th fized childrens ſpotted hoſe, boys ribbed and plain thread and worſted hoſe of all ſizes, girls clocked ditto, mens fine and ſuperfine ribbed and plain brown and white thread, and grey white and black ribbed and plain worſted hoſe, womens clocked worſted hoſe, ditto with ſilk clocks, ſuperfine white, black, marbled and ſpeckled ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe, womens white, black and brown ſilk mitts, worſted ditto, ſuperfine black and crimſon ſilk patterns for breeches, black, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue and other colour worſted ditto, ſuperfine mens ſilk caps, mens and boys worſted ditto, mourning crapes, blue, cloth colour, crimſon and black pluſhes, ſtay quality, braids, galoons and cords, broad and narrow worſted quality bindings, ſcarlet, lettered, black jack, camblet, Turkey, broad diaper and beſt Scots mens and boys gartering, nonſopretties, ſaggathies, yard and ell wide tanjebs, ell wide, yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. coſſaes, chowtars, putcahs, Dutch, Iriſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, 6-qr. 8-qr. and 10-qr. fringed diaper table cloths, ſuperfine 10-qr. damaſk ditto, piſtol lawns, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, yard wide cambricks, fine German and Holland whited long lawns, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, hollands, jeans and fuſtians, clouting and napkening diaper, brown and white buckrams, 7-8ths, yard and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, ravens duck, Ruſſia drabs, brown and white yard wide and 9-8ths wide Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-8ths wide Iriſh ditto, Scots linens, dowlas, garlix, tandem double fileſias, princes linens, bed bunts, tickens, cotton counterpanes, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and ſuperfine light and dark ground chints, demi blue long cloths, printed linens, ſtriped cottons, Scots, duke, check and printed linen handkerchiefs of all ſorts, cotton romals, black and white gauze, flowered ditto, culgees, lungees, ſpotted and flowered bandanoes, new ſilk, China ſilk, tea pea and ſeeterſoy handkerchiefs, broad and narrow tapes, large and ſmall bobbins, perſians, rich paduaſoys, black, green and crimſon cord de ſoy, black, blue, white and cloth coloured peelings, ſuperfine black, white, blue, yellow, pink and cloth coloured full ſattins, rich roſe, blue and cloth coloured Engliſh damaſks, brocades, fine plain and flowered Cyprus gauze, ribbons of all ſorts, colours and prices, ſilk and cotton laces, ferrits, baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk watch ſtrings, coloured threads, Scots ounce threads, ſuperfine ſealing wax, boxes of wafers, common and fine pot, ſmall quarto and large poſt, fools cap, pro patria and other ſorts of writing paper, common and glaſs eyed dreſſed dolls, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper, white metal ſpectacles, horn ditto with ſteel joints, ſmall fized painted frame looking glaſſes, large mahogony and walnut frame pier ditto, womens ſhoes and pumps, childrens Morocco randed ſhoes, ditto ſtitched bottoms, black, red and blue leather pocket books, neſts of gilt trunks, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, Holman's ink powder, anvils, vizes, common and braſs balled iron candleſticks, frying pans, White's beſt 26 inch ſteel hand ſaws whet and ſet, common ſaws, beſt poliſhed copper tea kettles, fowling pieces, quart and pint pewter mugs, quart, pint and half, and pint high lid tea pots, with and without legs, common and hard metal ſpoons, oval and round, deep and ſhallow hard metal diſhes, plates, baſons, porringers, &c. ſilver watches, watch chains, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and common ſeals, ſetts of braſs furniture with locks, and every part compleat for bureaus, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for drawers, ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, Philadelphia pattern coat and veſt braſs buttons with wire links, gilt and ſilvered coat and veſt buttons of all patterns, common white metal diſh coat and veſt buttons, tin plates, beſt long narrow back Pennſylvania ſcythes, bar lead, muſtard ſeed, pidgeon, duck and ſwan ſhot, gun flints, F and F F gunpowder, 4 and an half, 4, 12, 11, and 10 ſhot, White's and lilliken pins, ivory combs, horn crambers, buckling and tupee combs, whole hunter, half hunter, Newmarket, womens pluſh and tortoiſe ſhell handle whips garniſhed with ſilver, chaiſe whips, Leghorn hats, mourning and all other ſorts of fans, corks, &c. &c. &c.

T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, low priced ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured cloths, ſtrouds, match coats, vermillion, bed lace, gartering, ribbons, 3-qr. and 7-8ths garlix, and other ſorts of Indian goods, ratt nets, ſhaloons, camblets, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ruſſels and croſs-barred ſtuffs, mens and womens thread, cotton, and worſted hoſe, thread, cotton and ſilk mittens, mens and womens horſe whips, white and coloured gloves and mittens, calicoes and cotton chints, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, womens black velvet, mourning crapes, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain, flowered and ſpotted lawns, kenting handkerchiefs, black taffeties, ſtriped perſians, muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths, yard wide and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, cotton hollands, ſtriped bed ticken and bed bunts, dyed pillows, jeans and thickſets, plain, corded and flowered dimity, cotton gowns, gauze handkerchiefs, black lace and gimp, diaper table cloths and clouting diapers, blue linens, ſewing ſilk, buttons and mohair, coloured threads, black, blue and copper coloured druggets, broad and narrow worſted bindings and ſilk ferrits, thread, cotton and ſilk laces, pepper, caſtor and felt hats, pewter, F and F F gunpowder, glazed and ruff ſhot, beſt A. C. No. 3 ſteel, G. B. wool cards, a neat aſſortment of pictures, pocket and painted frame looking glaſſes, an aſſortment of cutlery ware, with ſome ironmongery and ſadlery, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench. She can waſh and iron, and is a very good Cook. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ⊕

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

July 17, 1760.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMB. 1647.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PERTH-AMBOY, July 7.

A FEW Days ago the Commiſſion appointing his Excellency THOMAS BOONE, Eſq; Governor of the Province of New-Jerſey, and that appointing his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governor of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, arrived from England: And on Thurſday laſt Governor BOONE came to this City from New-York, after having waited there many Weeks for the Arrival of the ſaid Commiſſion. His Excellency was eſcorted through the County of Eſſex by a Troop of Horſe, commanded by Capt. Terrell, of the Borough of Elizabeth; and through the County of Middleſex, to this City, by a Troop of Horſe, commanded by Capt. Parker, of Woodbridge. His Excellency was met on the Line of the City of Perth-Amboy, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common-Council-Men, and all the Officers belonging to the Corporation, who conducted him into Town. And on Friday laſt his Excellency Governor BOONE was qualified in Council in this City, and took upon him the Powers of Government. Soon after, his Excellency walked in Proceſſion to the City-Hall, preceded by the Members of the Corporation, and attended by His Majeſty's Council, where his Commiſſion was publiſhed with the uſual Formalities: After which his Excellency gave an elegant Entertainment to the Company then preſent: And the Evening concluded with all the Illuminations, and other Demonſtrations of Joy, uſual upon ſuch Occaſions.

On Saturday Morning laſt the Corporation of Perth-Amboy waited upon Governor BOONE with the following Addreſs.

To his Excellency THOMAS BOONE, *Eſq; Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of* Nova-Cæſarea, *or* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of *Perth-Amboy.*

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of Perth-Amboy, in Common Council aſſembled, do, with the greateſt Pleaſure, wait on your Excellency, to congratulate you upon your Arrival to this your Government of New-Jerſey.

Your Excellency's Abilities, and known good Character, afford us the pleaſing Proſpect of a happy Adminiſtration; and as we are truly ſenſible of His Majeſty's paternal Care of this Province, and His Favour in appointing you to the Government thereof; ſo we aſſure your Excellency, nothing ſhall be wanting on our Parts, to make your Adminiſtration eaſy. And ſhould your Excellency think proper to chuſe this City for the Place of your Reſidence, this Corporation will chearfully do every Thing in their Power to render it agreeable.

Perth-Amboy, July 5, 1760. SAMUEL NEVILL, *Mayor.*

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind Congratulations on my Arrival demand my warmeſt Acknowledgments; if Occaſions are not wanting, my Inclination will always prompt me to expreſs the moſt friendly Regard for this Corporation: After ſo obliging an Invitation to fix my Reſidence here, I know of nothing to deter me, and have the Recollection of many happy Moments, paſſed here in a private Station, to induce me. My utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted to juſtify any favourable Impreſſion you may have received of me; and by a faithful Diſcharge of my Duty, I hope to proclaim my Gratitude to our moſt Gracious Sovereign.

THOMAS BOONE.

PRINCE-TOWN, July 8.

His Excellency THOMAS BOONE, Eſq; lately appointed Governor of this Province, paſſing through this Place, attended by Mr. Chief Juſtice MORRIS, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Diſtinction, was introduced into Naſſau-Hall, by the Preſident and Tutors, who preſented the following Addreſs.

To his Excellency THOMAS BOONE, *Eſq; His Majeſty's Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-Jerſey, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame*, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Preſident and Tutors of the College of New-Jerſey.

SIR,

THE Preſident and Tutors of the College of New-Jerſey give your Excellency a moſt cordial Welcome to Naſſau-Hall, and beg Leave warmly to congratulate your Excellency upon your Acceſſion to the Government of this Province; where the Minds of ſo many are happily poſſeſſed in your Favour, by the agreeable Anticipations they have received of your Excellency's Character.

Tho' we form a very high Eſtimate, Sir, of the Importance of your Excellency's Patronage to the Proſperity of this Infant College, which has been founded by one, and countenanced by another, of your worthy Predeceſſors, yet we would uſe no Artifice to pre-engage your Excellency's Friendſhip and Protection, without the Sanction of your own well-informed Judgment; but we lay ourſelves open to your Excellency's Inſpection; and invite you to enquire into its Conſtitution, the Modes of Inſtruction and Diſcipline, the Care taken of the Principles and Morals of the Students, and their Progreſs in the various Branches of Literature; and then we ſhall chearfully leave your Excellency to follow the Conduct of your own Judgment, and the Impulſe of a Patriot Heart, ever friendly to true Learning and Virtue, but ever an Enemy to Pedantry, Bigotry, and idle Pretenſions; only begging your Excellency would make ſome candid Allowances for thoſe unavoidable Imperfections that reſult from the preſent Infant State of this Inſtitution, which has been raiſed from Nothing, in a few Years, by the Hand of public Charity, recommended only by its Poverty, and apparent Subſerviency to the general Good.

We beg Leave, Sir, particularly to requeſt your Excellency to honour the next public Examination with your Preſence; when you will have the beſt Opportunity of informing yourſelf what are the Branches of Literature taught in this Seminary, and what Proficiency has been made by the young Gentlemen under our Tuition.

We hope, Sir, our future Conduct will verify the Engagements which we now voluntarily aſſume to your Excellency, That we ſhall continue with the utmoſt Aſſiduity to inſtil into young Minds ſuch Principles, as, thro' the Bleſſing of Heaven, form the SCHOLAR, the PATRIOT, and the CHRISTIAN. And ſhould we neglect ſo eſſential an Article of our Duty, we ſhould anticipate our own Doom, and expect your Excellency's ſevereſt Animadverſions, in Conjunction with the other Truſtees, of whom you are now Preſident; and who, we doubt not, will give your Excellency proper Expreſſions of their Duty and Congratulation at their next Convention.

May all the Happineſs a Patriot can diffuſe, or a free People enjoy, attend your Adminiſtration! and may all the Felicities which Heaven has made the Rewards of ſuch a beneficent Adminiſtration, ever attend your Excellency!

SAMUEL DAVIES, *Preſident.*

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM exceedingly obliged to you for this polite Salutation on my Arrival among you: The proper Education of Youth influences ſo materially all Government, that this laudable Eſtabliſhment has a natural Claim to the Patronage of His Majeſty's Subſtitute; and, with the Advantage of ſuch eminent and reſpectable Tuition, I have not the leaſt Doubt but the Youth will be diſtinguiſhed by the Acquiſition of every uſeful and valuable Accompliſhment.

Prince-Town, July 8, 1760. THOMAS BOONE.

His Excellency was alſo complimented by two young Gentlemen of the ſenior Claſs, in a Latin, and an Engliſh Oration; and an Air of ſincere Congratulation appeared on every Countenance.

BURLINGTON, July 10.

Yeſterday arrived here Mr. BOONE, our new Governor, and, after his Commiſſion had been opened in the uſual Manner, the Corporation waited upon him with the following Addreſs.

To his Excellency THOMAS BOONE, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of* Nova-Cæſarea, *or* New-Jerſey, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Burlington, beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe Arrival to your Government, and particularly into the City of Burlington; and to aſſure your Excellency, that though we have not the Pleaſure of being perſonally known to you, yet, from the favourable Report of your Character, we receive the Appointment of your Excellency as a freſh Inſtance of His Majeſty's Wiſdom and paternal Goodneſs towards His Colonies.

And though it is with Regret we part with Governor BERNARD, whoſe mild and conſtitutional Adminiſtration, during his ſhort Stay among us, has given univerſal Satisfaction; yet, when we reflect on your Excellency's good Character, and polite Accompliſhments, we cannot doubt but that your Excellency is diſpoſed to do all in your Power to promote the Good of the Province, to protect this Corporation in all its juſt Rights and Privileges, and that you will fully ſupply the Loſs of our late Governor.

The Citizens of the City of Burlington would be well pleaſed to ſee your Excellency reſide among them; they flatter themſelves that the agreeable Situation and Conveniencies of the Place may invite you to favour, with your Preſence, this Capital of the Province.

Signed, by Order of the City,
RICHARD SMITH, *Recorder.*

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ſincerely affected with the cordial Welcome that I have already received from all Parts through which I have paſſed; and I return my ſincere Thanks to the good Corporation of Burlington for this they now favour me with. I value too much this Mark of His Majeſty's Favour not to conſult, as far as my Capacity will allow, what the beſt of Sovereigns has moſt at Heart, the Happineſs of His People. Your Privileges, Gentlemen, ſhall be ſacred; and if I decline your kind Invitation, to reſide among you, I beg you to aſcribe it to my Intention of deviating as little as poſſible from the Example of my worthy Predeceſſor, whoſe Place I ſhall be ambitious of ſupplying, in your Affections, as in the Government of New-Jerſey.

THOMAS BOONE.

Then the Rev. Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL, M. A. Rector of St. Mary's, in Behalf of the Veſtry, preſented the following ADDRESS.

To his Excellency THOMAS BOONE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-Jerſey,

The ADDRESS of the Miniſter, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men of St. Mary's *Church, in the City of Burlington.*

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE the Miniſter, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men of St. Mary's Church, in Burlington, beg Leave to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival to your Government of New-Jerſey, and look upon your Appointment to this Government as a Mark of His Majeſty's paternal Regard for His Subjects here, in appointing a Gentleman of a conſiderable Fortune, in the Southern Parts of His Dominions, to preſide over us; who, by his late Travels through theſe Parts, muſt have had an Opportunity of knowing and ſeeing the mutual Connections and Intereſts the ſeveral Colonies have with one another, and conſequently more capable to judge of Men and Things than a mere Stranger could. We hope therefore, from the excellent Character we have received of you, that your Adminiſtration will be happy for this Province, as we, in our ſeveral Stations, ſhall endeavour to make it eaſy and comfortable. As Members of the eſtabliſhed Church of England, we have Reaſon to hope your Excellency's Protection and good Offices will be kindly extended to us, on every Occaſion; and we ſincerely pray that your Adminiſtration may be attended with Peace, Unity and Concord among ourſelves, and a general vigorous Purſuit of the public Good.

Signed, by Order of the Veſtry,
COLIN CAMPBELL, *Miſſionary.*

To which the GOVERNOR was pleaſed to anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Addreſs of the Miniſter, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men, cannot but be highly acceptable to me. I am doubly bound, Gentlemen, as well by the Character I have the Honour to appear in, as my own particular Education, to teſtify my Readineſs to encourage and protect the eſtabliſhed Church of England. If from ſeveral Trips to theſe Colonies I had derived no other Advantage, this, at leaſt, I can aſſure you with Truth, that a Regard for, and good Opinion of, the Inhabitants, is imprinted in me; and the hearty Reception that I meet with, from all Ranks and Profeſſions, cannot but confirm my Partiality to this flouriſhing Province.

THOMAS BOONE.

In the Evening his Excellency ſupped with the Corporation, and this Morning departed for Amboy.

The under-written valedictory Addreſs was ſent to Governor BERNARD.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *in* New-England, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

The ADDRESS of the City of Burlington.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Burlington, having a due Senſe of the many Benefits received by this Province, on Account of the worthy Diſcharge of the Truſt His Majeſty was pleaſed to repoſe in your Excellency, embrace the preſent Opportunity to return our grateful Acknowledgments. And tho' we cannot but congratulate you, on your Appointment to the Government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and wiſh you all the Succeſs imaginable, in every Undertaking, yet we aſſure you, we take our Leave with Concern, and that it could admit of no Allay, but by the Hopes we conceive from the great Accompliſhments of the Gentleman appointed to ſucceed you.

Burlington, July 9, 1760. *Signed, by Order of the City,* RICHARD SMITH, *Recorder.*

Whitehall, April 1. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto his Majeſty's dearly beloved Grandſon Prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the Heirs Male of his Royal Highneſs, the Dignities of Duke of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Names, Stiles, and Titles of Duke of York and Albany in the ſaid Kingdom of Great-Britain, and of Earl of Ulſter in the ſaid Kingdom of Ireland.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward having been lately created Duke of York, I take the Liberty of ſending you the following Account of the former Dukes and Earls of that ancient and famous City, his Highneſs's Predeceſſors, and flatter myſelf it will contain ſeveral Particulars not known to the Generality of your Readers.

A. D. 1190. The firſt who enjoyed the Title of the Earl of York, was Otho, Duke of Saxony, eldeſt Son of Henry, ſurnamed the Lyon, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony; one of the greateſt Princes of his Time, by the Princeſs Matilda, or Maud, eldeſt Daughter of Henry II. King of England; he was afterwards Emperor of Germany, but died without Iſſue; he was likewiſe Nephew of King Richard I. and King John. It is obſervable that his younger Brother William, born at Wincheſter, was the immediate Anceſtor of his preſent Majeſty King George II. in a direct Line, from Father to Son; ſo early was the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick allied to the Blood Royal of England.

A. D. 1385. Edmund of Langley, ſirnamed Plantagenet, fifth Son of King Edward III. was Earl of Cambridge, and Duke of York.

A. D. 1401. Edward Plantagenet, Son of the former, Earl of Rutland, and Duke of York, was killed valiantly fighting at the glorious Battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and left no Iſſue.

A. D. 1415. Richard Plantagenet, Nephew of the laſt Duke, and Son of Richard Earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded at Southampton for a Conſpiracy againſt King Henry V. 1415, ſucceeded his Uncle as Duke of York. He began the fatal Conteſt between the two potent Houſes of York and Lancaſter, and was killed at the Battle of Wakefield. His Head was placed on one of the Gates of York, with a Paper Crown on it, by Way of Deriſion, by Queen Magaret, Conſort of King Henry VI.

A. D. 1474. Richard Plantagenet, born at Shrewſbury, ſecond Son of King Edward IV. was Duke of York, and murdered with his unfortunate Brother Edward V. (both in their Minority) by their bloody and unnatural Uncle King Richard III.

A. D. 1495. Henry, ſecond Son of King Henry VII. was the next Duke of York, afterwards the famous Henry VIII.

A. D. 1604. Charles, ſecond Son of King James I. was Duke of York; afterwards the unfortunate King Charles I.

A. D. 1643. James II. Son of Charles I. was next Duke; afterwards the weak, bigotted King James II.

A. D. 1718. Erneſt Auguſtus, Duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and Biſhop of Oſnabrug, Brother to King George I. was Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulſter in Ireland. He died without Iſſue.

A. D. 1760. Edward Auguſtus, Grandſon of his preſent Majeſty, deſcended in a direct Line from William of Wincheſter, younger Brother of Otho, firſt Earl of York, above-mentioned, lately created Duke of York, &c. exactly 570 Years ſince the Houſe of Brunſwick was firſt advanced to the Earldom of that City.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. S.

By Captain Bartlett, arrived at Boſton in 38 Days from Briſtol; and the Duke of Cumberland Privateer, Captain Lilly, arrived at New-York, who ſpoke with a Ship bound to Virginia from Glaſgow, out five Weeks, we have the following Advices, viz.

OFCHATZ, in Saxony, May 7.

THE Camp of the Pruſſian Army is now quite finiſhed, and is a Maſterpiece of military Architecture. The Army receives great Part of its Proviſions from the Magazine of Leipſic. The new Works at Leipſic being finiſhed, an additional Number of Hands will be employed on the Fortifications of Wittenberg.

Hamburgh, May 13. His Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered 300 Pieces of Cannon to be ſent from Berlin with all poſſible Expedition into Saxony. It is believed his Majeſty will act upon the Defenſive, both there and in Sileſia, and that Prince Henry, with an Army of 60,000 Men, will go to receive the Ruſſians on the Frontiers, to prevent their coming farther.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 9.

"The King of Poland, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, has ſent all his Plate to the Mint of Metz; and moſt of the Noblemen and Gentlemen belonging to his Court have followed his Example. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops continue ſending theirs to the ſeveral Mints of the Kingdom.

"From the frequent paſſing of Couriers between this Court and that of Madrid, the Public might naturally infer that there was ſome Negotiation on the Tapis; and as our Opinions commonly follow the Bent of our Wiſhes, it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould think the Work of Peace already begun under the Mediation of his Catholic Majeſty. But truly that is to ſuppoſe that England had accepted this Mediation; which would be judging very favourable of our Enemies: In a Word, that is only abridging in Idea many Difficulties, which will coſt much Time and Pains to remove.

"The Ships in the Villaine are not yet diſarmed. They wait for the firſt high Sea to attempt getting out; if they ſhould ſtill meet with Obſtacles, the Project will be then renounced and they will be laid up."

Hague, May 16. Letters from Oſnaburgh mention, that the Troops of the Allied Army in and near that Place marched from their Cantonments on the 15th, and that the laſt Diviſion thereof arrived at Paderborn and the adjacent Villages on the 12th, where arrived likewiſe the Marquis of Granby on the ſame Day, who has been obliged to remain ſome Days at Oſnabruck after the Troops on Account of his Illneſs. The Troops all marched again from Paderborn on the 14th, in order for their encamping on the 20th at Fritzlar. We do not hear that the main Body of the French Army are yet in Motion.

By Letters from Mieſſen of the 11th it is ſaid, that the King of Pruſſia continued in his Camp at Schlettau, near that Place; and that Marſhal Daun's Army had not yet made any Motion; but that General Laudohn was marching through Bohemia into Luſatia, where it was probable he might join General Beck.

Berlin, May 8. The King's Army in Saxony, after having been ſome Days in continual Motion, to deceive the Enemy, has ſuddenly abandoned moſt of the Poſts which it occupied in the Neighbourhood of Dreſden, amongſt others thoſe of Keſſelſdorff, Brieſnitz, and Ukerſdorff, and is gone to encamp between Meiſſen and Neiſſen, on a very advantageous Spot, being covered on one Side by good Entrenchments, and on the other, by inacceſſible Woods and Ravins.

The ſame Day that his Majeſty's Army went to occupy this new Camp, Prince Henry, who had aſſembled a pretty large Body of Troops in the Neighbourhood of Torgau, put in March towards the Lower Luſatia, and we reckon that he arrived the 5th of this Month at Francfort on the Oder, where his Royal Highneſs int nded proviſionally to eſtabliſh his Head-quarters. We compute at 40,000 the Troops he has under his Command. One of the Battalions of the Regiment of Heſſe-Caſſel, which arrived here a few Days ago, ſet out the Day before Yeſterday to join that Corps.

Francfort, May 8. Our Garriſon having been thought too weak in the preſent Conjuncture, is juſt reinforced with two Battalions of the Regiment of Deux-Ponts. Thirty Pieces of heavy Artillery, with twenty Mortars, were landed here a few Days ago; they came from Straſburgh, and are deſtined for the Service of the French Army, where there are actually more than 200 Cannon of different Bores, excluſive of the field Pieces with which every Regiment of Infantry is provided.

Wurtzbourg, May 6. The March of the Army of the Empire, and the Opening of the Campaign, depend wholly on the Contractors for Proviſions and Forage. The King of Pruſſia hath made a Deſart, in the true Senſe of the Word, of the Country that muſt be croſſed to come at him. He hath ſtript it ſo bare of Man and Beaſt, and Proviſions for either, that it is a Matter of great Indifference by whom it is occupied. The Hanoverians, on their Part, have proceeded on the ſame Plan in the Country of Fulda, and as far in Thuringia as they durſt ſet their Noſes.

Hanover, May 9. Nothing can be more deſtitute of Foundation, than the Reports of the King of England's being expected here this Summer. The French, far from deſiring Peace, have Orders to give the utmoſt Extent to this Campaign.

Liege, May 12. Four Regiments of French Cavalry, which cantoned ſome Days at St. Tron and other neighbouring Places, received Orders on the 9th of this Month, in Conſequence of which they have ſince marched to the Lower Rhine. Two Squadrons of the Royal Regiments of Dragoons have alſo taken the ſame Route; ſo that that Corps of the Army which is to act in that Part under the Count de St. Germain, will be very ſoon entirely formed, and begin its Operations.

We learn from Tongres, that they expected there every Moment a Thouſand Waggons, and Seventy Pieces of Cannon, deſtined for the Service of that Corps of the Army.

Paris, May 9. The Engliſh have blocked up Portmahon in ſuch a Manner that our Prizes cannot be carried in thither, and we are very apprehenſive of their being retaken.

Hague, May 15. The Count d'Affry, the French Ambaſſador, ſets out next Saturday for Paris.

Madrid, April 15. Orders have been repeated to haſten the Departure of the Fleet againſt the Middle of May; from whence it is inferred that the Court will forthwith enter into the War. Twelve Men of War are arrived at Ferrol or Cadiz, where they are to be joined by ſome others from Barcelona; but the Object of their Deſtination remains an impenetrable Secret.

Paris, April 25. A Company of Merchants have obtained Leave to fit out, at their own Expence, at Breſt, the Syrene, Fleur-de-lys and Valentine Frigates, to cruize on the Engliſh. The great Affair of Peace is like to meet with many Difficulties: In the firſt Place, England hath not accepted of Spain's Mediation: In the next Place, the Kings of England and Pruſſia have not ſhewn any Diſpoſition to induce the Courts of Sweden and Saxony to ſend Miniſters to the Congreſs: In the third Place, England has concluded freſh Treaties with the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; the Tendency of which is, to give additional Vigour to the Operations of the Allied Army.

From the Head Quarters of the Hanoverians at Neuhaſs, May 5. We are aſſured that our Army will ſoon be in Motion, and is to be divided into two Bodies, one of which will march to the Lippe, in order to make Head againſt the Count de St. Germain, whilſt the other goes into Franconia, to keep at Bay Marſhal Broglio's Army, and that of the Empire.

LONDON, May 6.

Some private Letters from Hamburgh hint, but very obſcurely, that we may ſoon hear ſurprizing News from the North.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, April 19.

"Not only all Appearances are againſt Peace, but it is even impoſſible to make one, if we may rely on the Opinion of very judicious Politicians: To be convinced of this, let us attend to theſe two Queſtions.---Will England and our King ever conſent to leave the Kingdom of Pruſſia in the Hands of the Empreſs of Ruſſia? And yet it is this fine Portion of our Dominions that the High Chancellor Woronſdorff demands in the Name of his Sovereign. Who ſhall indemnify Saxony, as is required, for near Three Millions of Crowns? Our Enemies rate the Loſſes of the Saxon Subjects at this. This is the Gordian Knot, which ſome Writers have endeavoured to untie, but do it in a very bungling Manner."

May 10. A Letter from Leghorn, April 17, runs thus, "Our Merchants have received Advices from Aleppo and Baſſora, which tell them that the Engliſh have made themſelves Maſters of Pondicherry. If this News proves true, the French Eaſt-India Company may bid adieu to the fineſt of their Settlements; for in the Humour the Engliſh ſeem to be at preſent, it is not probable that they will ever conſent to reſtore it, as they ſeem more bent upon deſtroying the Trade of France, than on enlarging their own."

Private Letters from Nuremberg ſay, that the laſt Inſtructions ſent to Count Daun, contain the Empreſs Queen's expreſs Orders to fight the King of Pruſſia at all Events.

May 13. Eleven Men of War of the Line, and ſome Frigates, are ready to put to Sea from Toulon.

It was reported on Saturday laſt, that a Spaniſh Flag had been ſeen flying on St. Philip's Caſtle, in Minorca, by which it was thought that the French had ſurrendered that Iſland to the Spaniards.

May 15. We hear that Four Millions will be raiſed for the Service of the current Year, by circulating Exchequer Bills; which, with what has been granted before, will make the whole Sum raiſed this Year near Fifteen Millions.

It is ſaid the Expence of the War in Germany this Year will not amount to leſs than Seven Millions.

Colonel Freytag has attacked and defeated a Body of French and Wirtemburghers, in the Town of Heiſa.

The Adventure and Greyhound fell in with eight Sail of French Store Ships, convoyed by a Frigate, bound to America; but Night coming on, they only took one Veſſel with Arms, Powder and Proviſion. The Royal William and the Venus took another of the ſame Fleet, which, with ſome other Prizes brought in by the Cruizers, under Admiral Boſcawen's Command, are convoyed to Guernſey, by the Greyhound.

May 17. The King of Sardinia has ordered his Troops to be compleated before the Middle of May, and eſtabliſhed Magazines ſufficient for an Army of 40,000 Men. His Majeſty holds frequent Councils with his Miniſters, at which the Duke of Savoy conſtantly aſſiſts. Couriers upon Couriers are received and diſpatched: In ſhort, Affairs of the utmoſt Importance are on the Tapis.

May 20. The Brig M'Adam, from London to Boſton, is taken by a French Privateer of 18 Guns, and 200 Men, and carried into Vigo; ſhe had alſo taken the King of Pruſſia, Macnamara, with Flax, from New-York to Belfaſt; and the Staffordſhire, Stewart, from New-York to Briſtol.

Private Letters by the Dutch Mail bring Advice, that the King of Pruſſia had advanced up to Dreſden, and begun to bombard the New Town on the Left Side of the Elbe.

Letters from Magdebourg inſinuate, that the News of an Action in Sileſia was every Moment expected, the Pruſſian Generals having received expreſs Orders to fight General Laudohn without Delay, and before he can be joined by the Ruſſians.

By a Neutral Ship, Bower Maſter, who is arrived at Cork from Bourdeaux, in nine Days, there is Advice of five Ships, from 4 to 500 Tons, mounting from 20 to 30 Guns, with 500 Land Forces on board, having ſailed from that Port the 10th of April. It is imagined they are bound to St. Domingo.

It is reported that ſome of Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet have taken ſeven Tranſports full of French Troops, deſigned for the River St. Lawrence, in order to attempt to paſs Quebec, and join the French and Indians that have not yet ſurrendered to the Engliſh.

The Allied Army have been very ſickly at Niemberg, but few of the Men have died.------The flying Hoſpitals are appointed, and Prince Ferdinand was to march as this Day, the 20th, to attack the French.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague.

"The ſpeculative Gentry on your Side of the Water, as well as thoſe of ours, amuſe themſelves with ideal Plans of Peace; but the Seaſon is not come for cloſing the Temple of Janus; Rivers of Blood muſt yet flow to quench the Thirſt of Ambition.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, May 4.

"Thurſday ſeven Men of the Magnamine were condemned to be hanged for Deſertion, and two were ordered to be whipt.---Admiral Saunders is going to the Mediterranean with the Neptune, of 90 Guns; Somerſet, Thunderer, Stirling Caſtle, Shrewſbury, and Firme, of 70 Guns; Jerſey and Dunkirk, of 60 Guns; and Preſton, of 50 Guns.---The Magnanime, Captain Hughes, is to convoy the outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen out of the Channel, and then to ſail to the Bay.---The Valiant, Commodore Kepple, is bound to the Bay, with the firſt fair Wind.---The Norwich, Captain M'Cleverty, for America.---General Griffin's Regiment, at the Barracks, is preparing to embark for Germany."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 9.

"More than 50 Merchant Ships have ſailed from our Ports within theſe ſix Weeks; Part of them are bound to Canada, the reſt to Martinico; and have nearly all eſcaped the Vigilance of the Engliſh, but we are not always to hope for the ſame good Luck. We are in ſome Fear that the four Ships from Rochefort, which went down the River with abſolute Orders for ſailing, may be taken, or at leaſt attacked by ſeveral large Engliſh Men of War cruizing in the Gulph of Antioch.

"Some ſtrong Inſinuations are thrown out, that our Court and that of Spain are taking Meaſures to accelerate the End of the War, without depending on an unfruitful Mediation."

May 22. All Advices from Saxony and Vienna (ſays a Letter from Hamburgh) acquaint us, that every Thing is ready for the opening of the Campaign. The Auſtrian Troops are in ſuch good Order, the Magazines ſo well provided, the Armies ſo numerous, and Meaſures ſo well concerted, that the Empreſs-Queen hath great Reaſon to hope for the moſt flattering Succeſs. Marſhal Daun, who to ſuperior Talents for the Art of War, adds the greateſt Modeſty, when he laſt ſent to her Majeſty a State of the Troops under his Command, added, that he would not appear in her Preſence till he had reduced the King of Pruſſia to Reaſon.

They write from Francfort, that the private Men of Marſhal Broglio's Army, diſcover the greateſt Alacrity; but that no good Harmony ſubſiſts among the Field Officers. Many of them attend only to Pleaſures; and the Jealouſy of others is ſo much increaſed, that it is feared the Marſhal's Projects will miſcarry. All his Endeavours to reſtore good Order in his Army meet with much Oppoſition: He hath been lately obliged to put two general Officers under Arreſt; ſome ſay, for correſponding with the Enemy, and others for Diſobedience. The Return of an Expreſs ſent to Verſailles, will declare their Crime, and decide their Fate. It is reported at Francfort, that the Marſhal will, as ſoon as he can, procure Subſiſtance for the Army, advance to the Plain of Minden, and there wait for the Enemy.

By private Letters from Copenhagen, we learn, the King ſeemed to perſiſt inviolably in his Neutrality. His Majeſty, after acceding to the Treaty between Ruſſia and Sweden for keeping hoſtile Squadrons out of the Baltic, had iſſued Orders to the Battalions of the Prince Royal and Holſtein, and to the Forces in Norway, which together amount to more than 10,000 Men, to hold themſelves ready to march on the firſt Notice. Theſe Letters add, that Time only can acquaint us with the Reaſon of theſe Orders.

All the late Diſpatches from Germany, far from being relative to Peace (ſo much deſired by ſome of Belligerant Powers, and to which the King our moſt gracious Sovereign is ready to agree, under honourable and equitable Conditions for him and his Allies) turn only on the Nature of the Operations concerted for the Campaign, which is juſt about this Time opening in all Quarters.

All the French Generals who are to make the Campaign in Germany, had Orders to be at one or other of the Armies for which they are deſtined, before the 23d of this Month.

By a Letter from Germany, we have Advice, that a Duel has been lately fought between Captain W. a German Officer, and Colonel S. occaſioned by the Evidence given in a late Trial, wherein the latter was wounded in the Arm and Body.

Orders are ſent to the recruiting Parties belonging to the Battalions of Guards deſtined for the ſecret Expedition, to return immediately to Town.

The Pallas Man of War has taken a Ship with Spaniſh Colours, richly laden, ſuppoſed to be a French Eaſt-Indiaman.

His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador is arrived, with a large Family, and a numerous Retinue.

This Day both Houſes of Parliament were prorogued by His Majeſty's Commiſſion, when the followings Bills were paſſed.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum out of the ſinking Fund.

The Bill for allowing a weekly Maintenance to the Families of Militia Men embodied and ordered out into actual Service, and unable to ſupport themſelves; and for leſſening the Number of Officers.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty a Sum towards paying off Part of the Debt of the Navy.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of One Million.

The Bill for the more effectual ſecuring the Payment of Prize and Bounty Money, as were appropriated to the Uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital.

The Bill to encourage the Exportation of Rum and Spirits of the Produce of the Britiſh Plantations.

If we can credit the foreign Gazettes, the Pruſſians this Campaign will copy the Conduct of M. Daun, and act entirely upon the Defenſive. They tell us that, ſatisfied with the Poſſeſſion of all Saxony, except Dreſden, his Pruſſian Majeſty will give his Enemies no Opportunity of attacking him with Advantage, while Prince Henry acts in the ſame Manner with Regard to the Ruſſians, and prevents their entering the Territories of Brandenbourg.

Beſides the Regiments lately embarked for Germany, Orders are iſſued to draught 18 Men out of every Regiment in England, to be ſent forthwith for the Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand.

Edinburgh, May 26. Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia is to have the chief Command of the Troops deſtined to act againſt the Swedes in Pomerania.

From Peterſburgh we are told, that the Ruſſian Ships which are now fitting out in all the Ports of Ruſſia, are deſtined to lay Siege to Stettin.

The Lords of Appeal have lately diſcharged the Ship---, Cornelius Omes, Maſter, from St. Euſtatia, bound to Amſterdam, which was brought in by ſome of our Cruizers.

A Letter from the Hague mentions, that the States of Holland ſtill inſiſt on an Indemnification from England, for the Stoppage their Trade has met with from our Cruizers and Privateers; and that M. Meerman, Penſionary of Rotterdam, had received an Order to repair to the Court of London, to make a final Attempt to accommodate the Differences between that Court and the Republic.

A Liſt handed about at London makes the Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand, including the late Reinforcement from England, to amount to 94,000 effective Men, all in fine Order, well paid, and plentifully ſupplied with every Neceſſary. In this Number is included four free Battalions, compoſed of Deſerters from the German and Swiſs Troops in the Service of France, commanded by picked Officers, and each Battalion under a Lieutenant-Colonel.

We hear Colonel Crawford's Regiment of Royal Volunteers, who are now on their March from Newcaſtle to Plymouth, have received Orders to have every Thing in Readineſs for an Embarkation, but whither is not ſaid.

The Ship under Spaniſh Colours, taken by the Pallas Man of War, ſuppoſed to be a French Eaſt-Indiaman, arrived on the 21ſt at Portſmouth. A great Part of the Crew are Spaniards. But as the Cargoe conſiſts moſtly of Eaſt-India Goods, ſhe is thought either to belong to the French India Company, or at leaſt to have been hired to carry Home Part of the Cargoes of the Ships that ſome Months ago were obliged to put into Spain.

LONDON, May 22.

THIS Day a Meſſage was ſent to the Houſe of Commons, by the Lords authoriſed, by Virtue of His Majeſty's Commiſſion, for declaring His Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts agreed upon by both Houſes; deſiring the immediate Attendance of that honourable Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear the Commiſſion read; which they did accordingly. The Lords Commiſſioners, in their Speech, among other Things, aſſured the Lords and Gentlemen, That His Majeſty looked back with intire Satisfaction on their paſt Proceedings. That their Zeal and Unanimity, in maintaining the true Intereſt of their Country, could only be equalled by what His Majeſty has formerly experienced from this Parliament. That it would have given His Majeſty the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure, to have been able to communicate to them His ſincere Endeavours to promote a general Pacification, had met with more ſuitable Returns before this Time. That His Majeſty, in Conjunction with His good Brother and Ally, the King of Pruſſia, had choſen to give their Enemies Proof of this equitable Diſpoſition, amidſt a Series of glorious Victories;

an Opportunity most proper to do it with Dignity, and manifeſt to all Europe the Purity and Moderation of His Views. That, after ſuch a Conduct, His Majeſty had the Comfort to reflect, that the further Continuance of the Calamities of War could not be imputed to Him, or His Allies; truſting in the Bleſſing of Heaven upon the Juſtice of His Arms, and their Zeal, that His future Succeſſes will not fall ſhort of the paſt; and that in the Event, the public Tranquility would be reſtored on ſolid and durable Foundations. That His Majeſty had taken Care to augment the Combined Army in Germany, and to keep ſuch a Force at Home, as may fruſtrate any Attempts of Invaſion. That the ſignal Victory obtained laſt Winter over the French Fleet on their own Coaſts, had at once added Luſtre to His Majeſty's Arms, and reduced the Naval Strength of France to a very low Ebb. And that His Majeſty had diſpoſed of His Squadrons in ſuch a Manner as might beſt conduce to the Annoyance of His Enemies; the Defence of His own Dominions, and the Protection of the Trade of His Subjects, which He has extremely at Heart.

"The Lords Commiſſioners aſſured the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, That nothing could relieve His Majeſty's Royal Mind, under the Anxiety which He feels for the Burdens of His faithful Subjects, but the public-ſpirited Chearfulneſs with which they had granted Him ſuch large Supplies, and His Conviction, that they are neceſſary for the Security and eſſential Intereſts of His Kingdom. After which the Lord Keeper ſignified His Majeſty's Pleaſure, that the Parliament be prorogued."

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Yeſterday Morning a Sloop arrived here from Albany, with 80 Soldiers, Part of thoſe taken Priſoners by the French, at the Attack of Quebec, on the 28th of April laſt, and carried to Montreal, from whence they were ſent to Crown-Point. With this Party are the Lieutenants Hamilton, Liſon and Cox, and Enſign May.

The Captains of the three Store-Ships that arrived here laſt Week, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship the Devonſhire, George Darby, Eſq; Commander, not having had the Opportunity of returning him ſuitable Thanks at their parting, have deſired this public Method to render him their ſincere and grateful Acknowledgments as his juſt Due, for his benevolent Behaviour, obliging Conduct, and truly paternal Care of all the Veſſels under his Charge, during his whole Paſſage.

We hear that Col. Young was taken Priſoner, after the Battle on the Plains of Abraham, the 28th of April, in going ſo far in Purſuit of the Enemy, and by getting into a boggy Piece of Ground, he could not prevent himſelf from falling into their Hands. His Servant ſeeing the Indians coming towards him, ran to extricate his Maſter out of Danger, but was forbid, as it was impoſſible to aſſiſt him; and very likely the Indians would kill the Servant, tho' at the ſame time they might ſave his own Life, being an Officer of Diſtinction.---As ſoon as the Indians had ſeized the Colonel, they began to ſtrip him, which they did all to his Breeches, and were carrying him off to butcher him, when a French Grenadier came up, who, with great Difficulty (after making uſe of his Arms and Bayonet) prevented the putting their bloody Deſign in Execution, till a Party of French Soldiers came and reſcued him out of their Hands.---As ſoon as the Colonel was relieved, he offered his Purſe, wherein was ten Guineas, which he had in his Breeches Pocket, to the Grenadier for his Behaviour, who generouſly refuſed the Reward, thinking himſelf happy in relieving a Gentleman, tho' an Enemy, when in the Hands of ſuch cruel Savages.---The Colonel was then eſcorted to Monſieur Levy, the French General, and after informing him of the Circumſtances of his being taken, and of the Behaviour of the Grenadier, requeſted that the ten Guineas might be delivered him; which, after great Importunity, he accepted, tho' with Reluctance, having done, he ſaid, no more than his Duty.

We learn from Montreal, that the Indians were very inſulting to the French ſince their late bad Succeſs, and threatened to join General Johnſon with the Mohawks, when they ſhould receive Intelligence of their approaching:---That the French being ſhort of warlike Stores, very much lamented the Loſs of one of their Store-ſhips, in which they had the greateſt Quantity:---That as they expected General Murray up from Quebec, it was thought they would ſoon give up on the Approach of General Amherſt with his Army, and General Murray with his:---That an Officer from France arrived at Gaſpee, in a Dunkirk Cutter, in 28 Days, and landed there, from whence he got to Montreal; what News he brought had not tranſpired, but by the Countenances of the French People, it ſeemed to be ſomething very diſcouraging.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated May 22.

"*We are likely now to have another Battle with the French; as we are ordered to hold ourſelves in Readineſs to march at a Moment's Warning; where to we have not yet heard, but are moſtly of Opinion, that it is to Trois Rivieres.*"

Yeſterday Afternoon a Schooner, bound from Boſton to Newbern, in North-Carolina, came up from the Hook, where ſhe was obliged to put in by Streſs of Weather, and where ſhe met with his Majeſty's Ship Norwich, of 50 Guns, juſt arrived from England, with about 150,000 l. Caſh on board, for this Place.

In Lat. 39, Lon. 10, Captain Lilly ſpoke with a Whaler, from Cape-Cod, who informed him, that there were three French Privateers, viz. a Ship, Brig and Schooner, cruizing off the Capes of Virginia; that about the firſt Inſtant they had taken a Whaler, and that he and ſeveral others had been chaced by them. On this Information Captain Lilly ſtood for the Capes, but, after cruizing there ſome Days, could hear no Intelligence of them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

We have Advice from London, that as there was like to be a War between the Kings of Spain and Sardinia regarding Parma and Placentia, a categorical Anſwer had been demanded by the Ambaſſador of the former, which Side England would take, in caſe of a Rupture betwixt the two Crowns; that the Council had come to no Determination on the Affair; but the Opinion of the Town was, that we would not forſake our old Ally the King of Sardinia, and of Courſe have a War with Spain.---Lord Charles Hay died of a Fever in London the Beginning of May.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, May 13, 1760.

"*Laſt Poſt brought Advice (Via Genoa) that Admiral Pocock had intirely defeated the French Squadron in the Eaſt-Indies, and that he was in Poſſeſſion of Pondicherry. This News comes by way of Aleppo, which we hope will ſoon be confirmed.*"

By Captain Falkner, in three Weeks from Jamaica, we have Advice, that the Rebellion of the Negroes there, was ſo far quelled before he ſailed, that the Inhabitants were under no Apprehenſion of their coming to any Head again, about 200 of them having been killed and taken, and the reſt ſeparated into ſmall Parties, with but little Ammunition. When this laſt Conſpiracy broke out, the Negroes were about 1200 ſtrong, and have murdered about 20 of the White People.

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh, July 4, 1760.

"*General Monckton arrived here the 29th of June, and immediately gave Orders for the March of a large Detachment of the Army to Preſque Iſle, every Thing being provided for that Purpoſe. The Troops appointed for this Service, are to ſet off on Monday Morning next. Our Magazines of Stores, Proviſions, Forage, &c. &c. are moſt amply ſupplied, and every Thing wears a ſmiling Countenance this Way. The Indians, to all Appearance, are hearty in our Cauſe; and a Number of them go, under Mr. Croghan, with the Troops deſigned for the Lake.*"

We hear General Amherſt left Oſwego about twelve Days ago.

Since our laſt came to Town 29 Indians from Machmid, an Indian Town, about 60 Miles above Wyoming; they brought with them three Priſoners, a Boy, and two Girls; and appear to be a religious, ſober, well behaved Sort of People.

Yeſterday Morning, after a tedious Sickneſs, departed this Life, in the 74th Year of his Age, the Reverend Mr. JONES, who had been Miniſter of the Baptiſt Congregation in this City near Thirty five Years.

The Snow Induſtry, Captain Phrip, Schooner Betſey, Capt. Veſture, and Sloop Betſey, Captain Sutherland, all from Virginia for Antigua, are taken, and carried to Martinico.

The Brig King of Pruſſia, of this Port, from Holland for Monto Chriſti, is taken by the French.

*** *For want of Time and Room, we are obliged to defer the Account of the Execution of Lord Ferrers till next Week.*

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 14s. 9d. Wheat 5s. to 5s. 3d. Indian Corn 2s. 10d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 40 to 60s. Pork from 65 to 75s. Pipe Staves 11 l. Barrel Ditto 65s. Hogſhead Ditto 5 l. 5 s. Madeira Wine from 40 to 55 l. Weſt-India Rum 4s. 6d. New-England Ditto 3s. 6d. Pennſylvania Ditto 3s. 6d. Muſcovado Sugar from 35s to 50s. Melaſſes from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. Salt from 2s. to 2s. 9d. Tobacco 15 s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12 d. Powder 11 l. Hemp 5d. Bohea Tea 6s. Pitch 14s. Tar 9s. Turpentine 14s.

The Indiſpoſition of Mr. SAUNDERSON, *the Cuſtom-houſe Clerk, occaſioned the not publiſhing the Entries for theſe two Weeks paſt.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Hibernia, Manus M'Shane, from Londonderry. Sloop Ellis, John M'Clelland, from Georgia. Sloop Elizabeth, John Seymore, from New-York. Snow Recovery, Daniel Rees, from Antigua. Brig Hanover, Magnus Miller, from Jamaica. Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, from St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Eſther, Thomas Bruce, from Georgia. Schooner Judah, William Auſtin, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Elizabeth, John Gyles, from Guadaloupe. Sloop Providence, Joſeph Bucklin, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Succeſs, Alexander Dyer, from South-Carolina. Ship Britannia, John Jennings, from Liſbon. Sloop Dolphin, Charles King, from New-Providence. Sloop Ann, Thomas Morton, from Boſton. Brig Neptune, George Stevenſon, from Lewis, on Delaware. Snow Nancy, John Waſhington, from Ditto. Sloop Little William, Peter Spence, from New-Providence. Snow Succeſs, Henry Stiles, from Lewis, on Delaware. Brig Spence, Thomas Brice, from Ditto. Ship Friendſhip, Henry Jones, from St. Chriſtophers. Schooner Brothers, William Wood, from Virginia. Ship Morning Star, Michael Welſh, from Sligo. Snow Briſtol Merchant, Robert Kennedy, from Briſtol. Sloop Bellona, Andrew Herrick, from Salem. Sloop Dove, Lot Hathaway, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Induſtry, Ephraim Eve, from Antigua. Snow Joanna, Richard Shale, from St. Lucar. Schooner Unity, Edmond Morton, from Boſton. Sloop Betſy, John Shearman, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Ruby, Ephraim Jones, from Louiſbourg. Sloop Phœbe, Standfaſt Wyatt, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Henry, Richard Todd, from Montſerrat. Brig Charming Becky, Alexander Campbell, from Fyall. Schooner Antigua Packet, Thomas Watkins, from Faro. Snow Prince Edward, Francis Faris, from Amſterdam. Snow Bartholomew, John Roſs, from New-Caſtle, on Delaware. Sloop Molly, Adam Adderly, from Turks Iſland. Schooner Molly, Edward Chapman, from Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Deborah, John Waterman, from Nantucket. Sloop Levy, Nathaniel Shiverick, from Boſton. Sloop Tryall, John Gibbs, from Ditto. Ship Tyrrell, James Miller, from Jamaica. Snow Triton, Ferdinando Bowd, from Ditto. Brig Margery, William Morrell, from Ditto. Brig Greyhound, George Nicholſon, from Ditto. Brig Jolly Batchelor, William Thornton, from Tenereiffe. Sloop Victory, Joſeph Hervey, from Bermuda and Turks Iſland. Snow Two Brothers, William Waſdale, from Lewis.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Dove, George Luſher, for N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Schooner Young Oliver, James Valens, for Tortola. Sloop Recovery, Lawrence Brice, for St. Chriſtophers. Sloop William and Thomas, William Robinſon, for Ditto. Sloop Francis, Joſiah Burrows, for Antigua, Schooner Hope, Daniel Tatem, for St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Elizabeth and Ann, John Seymour, for Jamaica. Ship Betſy, John Hutton, for Newfoundland. Brig Endeavour, Robert Hardie, for St. Chriſtophers. Schooner Pretty Betſey, Benjamin Clifford, for New-Providence. Sloop Providence, Joſeph Buckland, for Rhode-Iſland. Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, for St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Ellis, William Neſbitt, for Georgia. Brig Neptune, George Parker, for Liſbon. Sloop Dove, William Price, for New-York. Ship Indian Trader, Anthony Robinſon, for London. Snow Hill, William Hardcaſtle, for Madeira. Schooner Unity, Edmond Morton, for Boſton. Ship Elizabeth and Mary, Mungo Davidſon, for Jamaica. Sloop Bellona, Andrew Herrick, for Salem. Sloop Induſtry, Ephraim Eve, for Bermuda. Sloop Phœbe, Standfaſt Wyatt, for Boſton. Sloop Betſy, John Shearman, for Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Deborah, John Waterman, for Boſton. Sloop Levy, Nathaniel Shiverick, for Ditto. Sloop Tryall, John Gibbs, for Ditto. Brig Hibernia, Manus M'Shane, for Madeira. Brig Hanover Packet, Magnus Miller, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Schooner Pitt, George Bridges, to St. Chriſtophers. Schooner Diſpatch, James Godfrey, to Wilmington. Ship Hamilton, Robert White, to Antigua. Schooner Two Brothers, John Minott, to South-Carolina. Sloop Molly, James Roſs, to St. Chriſtophers. Sloop General Lawrence, Jabez Cobb, to Halifax. Sloop Dove and Olive, Richard Jell, to North-Carolina. Sloop Mary and Ann, John Steel, to Maryland. Sloop Good Intent, Nicholas Shepherd, to New-York. Sloop Charming Molly, William Douglas to Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Mary and Elizabeth, John Burt, to St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, to Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Dolphin, Jeremiah Greenman, to Ditto. Schooner Wheel of Fornune, William Fitch, to Ditto. Ship Beulah, Alexander Murray, to South-Carolina. Schooner Polly, David Clowes, to New-York. Ship Molly, David Stewart, to Jamaica. Sloop Fortune, John Read, to Salem. Snow Betſy, John Warner to Barbados. Sloop Charming Betſey, Jonathan Robinſon, to Tortola. Schooner Mount Gallant, Peter Winant, to North-Carolina. Brig Prince of Orange, Henry Snelling, to Antigua. Schooner Judah, William Auſtin, to Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Rye, William Vinnard, to New-England. Sloop Recovery, Lawrence Brice, to Wilmington. Schooner Nancy, John Campbell, to St. Chriſtophers. Ship Myrtilla, John Bolitho, to London. Schooner Greyhound, Joſeph Fulgham, to Boſton. Sloop Seaflower, Conſtant Freeman, to Ditto. Schooner Young Oliver, Joſeph Valens, to Tortola. Brig Jonathan, John Ford, to Newfoundland. Sloop Little William, Peter Spence, to New-Providence. Sloop Black Joke, John Sarly, to Perth-Amboy. Brig Charming Peggy, Seth Harvey, to Antigua. Sloop Mary, Robert Tucker, to Bermuda. Sloop Charming Molly, Joſeph Cox, to Boſton. Sloop Ann, Thomas Morton, to Ditto. Schooner Hope, Daniel Tatem, to St. Kitts. Schooner Brothers, William Wood, to Virginia. Schooner Nancy, John M'Karrel, to North-Carolina. Brig Neptune, Michael Dillon, to Liſbon. Sloop Dove, George Luſher, to New-Caſtle, on Delaware. Ship King George, Charles Dingee, to Jamaica. Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, to Jamaica. Brig Mary, Thomas Alexander Sherlock, to New-Caſtle, on Delaware. Sloop Two Friends, Edward Robeſon, to North-Carolina. Sloop Providence, Joſeph Bucklin, to Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Dove, Lot Hathaway, to Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Dove, William Price, to New-York. Sloop Bellona, Andrew Herrick, to Salem. Sloop William and Thomas, William Robinſon, to St. Chriſtophers. Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, to Ditto. Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Shaftoe, to Maryland. Snow Joanna, Richard Shale, to Quebec. Brig Polly, Robert Hardie, to St. Chriſtophers. Ship Betſy, John Hutton, to Newfoundland. Sloop Ellis, William Neſbitt, to Georgia. Sloop Elizabeth and Ann, John Seymour, to Jamaica.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

Notary Public, and Clerk of the Orphans Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia,

IS removed from his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Mr. William Moode lately lived (nearly oppoſite Mr. John Reily's, Conveyancer) in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in the ſaid City, where he continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, and all other Writings, as uſual; and where any Perſon wanting to lend or borrow Money, on Intereſt, upon Mortgage, or any other Security, may be by him aſſiſted therein. Any Perſon who ſhall incline to favour the ſaid James Humphreys with their Buſineſs, may depend on having it done with the utmoſt Accuracy, Secrecy, and Diſpatch.

T. b. c. t. f.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the Neweſt-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for the Author,

A SMALL Piece, intituled, An INDUCEMENT to RIGHT THINKING; wherein is contained, many Turns, both diverting and inſtructing: In Proſe and Verſe. ¶

Philadelphia, July 16, 1760.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber's Stable, in this City, about eight Days ago, a large ſorrel Horſe, about 15 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, and his Mane and Tail ſomewhat whitiſh; he paces and trots, branded B. C. on the near Side, but eaſily diſcovered, as the Brand is very dull. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings or ſends him to my Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS WHARTON.

Imported in the laſt Ships from England, by

DAVID FRANKS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for this and Fall Seaſon.---Alſo beſt Rice, Soal Leather, Beaver, and the very beſt Sweet Oil. Tbc. 8 W.

TO be ſold, on the 26th of Auguſt next, A Tract of Land, late the Eſtate of William Kenton, ſituated on the great Road, between Frankford and Buſſeltown, in the Townſhip of Lower Dublin, containing 177 Acres, with a good Stone Houſe, and a good Stone Milk-houſe, where there is choice good Water and two other Houſes, with very good mowing Meadow ground, and a fine Stream of Water running through ſaid Place, with two Orchards of choice Fruit, and about 100 Acres cleared, the moſt Part well hedged, and Part of it ſubject to a Leaſe for about 5 years and a Half unexpired, and the other Part with a Houſe and Cooper's Shop, a good Well, and very good Land and Timber. Attendance will be given on the Premiſes, on the Day aforeſaid, by the Owner. The Title is indiſputable. EDWARD FITZRANDOLPH. †6 W.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living on Society-Hill, about ſix Weeks ago, A large dark bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and a Half high, 10 or 11 Years old, goes a travelling Pace, trots off Hand, but not when rode, unleſs in heavy Roads, ſhod before, had 2 Saddle Marks, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Tbctf. JOHN HART.

To be SOLD by

MARY ANDERSON,

In Second-ſtreet, the fifth Houſe from the Corner of Arch-ſtreet,

BEST White Wine Vinegar, either by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, Keg, or Gallon. †

FOUND,

Among ſundry Goods belonging to JAMES TURNER, Engraver, late deceaſed,

TWO Silver Watch Faces, three Silver Seals, and one of Steel. Whoever owns the ſame, may have them again, by applying to Mrs. MACKEY, living in Church-Alley. †

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

WILL be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 30th of this Inſtant (July) to begin preciſely at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, A large Quantity of Deer Skins, ſome choice Beaver and Racoons, with a ſmall Parcel of Beaver Caſtor, belonging to the Province.

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

Is WANTED,

AN Apprentice in a Shop, that can write a tolerable good Hand, and knows the common Rules of Arithmetic. Any Perſon having ſuch to put out, may hear further by enquiring at the New-Printing-Office.

N. B. Alſo wanted, One or two young Negroe Men, this Country born, that can be well recommended for Honeſty, Sobriety and Diligence, without which Characters their Owners need not give themſelves any Trouble; but any Perſon or Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe off, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying as above.

TAKEN up on the 25th of December laſt, by the Widow Cunningham, a Cow and two Heifers, which are now in the Cuſtody of John Hume, of Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County. The Owners coming, proving their Property and paying Charges, may have them again. ¶

LOST on the Road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, between the Sign of the White Horſe and about Half a Mile below the Sign of the Buck, A Silver Watch, with a Silver Dial-plate, and has a very ſmall Bruiſe in the Caſe; with an old Copper Chain, and two Keys, but no Seal; the Chain is faſtened to the Watch with Thread. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and will bring it to James Huſton, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Highlander, below the Market, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Jane Parks, at the Sign of the Ship, near Brandiwine, or William Clingan, Eſq; near the Sign of the Waggon, both on Lancaſter Road, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN KINKAED, or either of the above Perſons. ¶

To be SOLD by

JONES *and* GILBERT,

At the corner of Vine and Water-ſtreets,

A LARGE quantity of ſalt petre and other gammons, Burlington pork, barrels and half barrels, rum ſugar, coffee, ſalt &c.

N. B. Said Jones and Gilbert have a large commodious lot for ſtoring any kind of lumber: Any perſon wanting ſuch, by applying, may know the terms. Q

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

Just imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold by

DAVIS BEVAN,

In Chester, Wholesale and Retail, the following Goods, viz.

CAMBRICKS, lawns, hollands, jeans, fustians, faggathies, breeches patterns, worsted hose, princes linens, checks, ozenbrigs, Irish linens, lungee romals, pollacat silk handkerchiefs, gauze handkerchiefs, spotted printed linen do. best G B wool cards, best baladine sewing silks, Scotch thread, ribbons, womens gloves and mitts, ivory and horn combs, bobbin, scarff and death head buttons, silver watches, silver thimbles, with steel tops, kenting handkerchiefs, Scotch do. neat fowling pieces, striped cotton hollands, red leather pocket books, playing cards, paper, tammies, durants, calicoes, shot, powder, watch chains, and sundry other goods suitable to the season. ‡

FIVE POUNDS *Reward,*

TO any Person that shall deliver to the Subscriber a light roan Mare, which strayed away from the Union Iron-Works, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of West Jersey, about the 14th Day of May last; she is about 14 Hands high, eight Years old, shod before, paces and trots, has a long bushy Tail, branded on the near Shoulder or Buttock, but the Brand forgot; if rid hard she shews a Lameness in one of her hind Legs, and if rid in the Night is very apt to stumble. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and Thief, if stolen, will be entituled to the above Reward; but if not stolen Thirty Shillings, with reasonable Charges, paid by me

† DAVID WILLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain James Douglas obtained six obligatory Notes, from each of us the Subscribers three; which Notes are near all paid, and the said Douglas is absconded: These are therefore to forbid all Persons whatsoever from purchasing, or taking Assignment of said Notes; for we will not pay till the said Douglas appears and settles, and credits what he has received. Given under our Hands this Seventh of July, 1760.

† WILLIAM GLEN, JOHN BRAND.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1760.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of David Harry, late of this City Printer, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by

† MUSGROVE EVANS, Administrator.

York-Town, July 1, 1760.

ON Saturday, the second Day of August next, at the Court-House, in York-Town, will be exposed to Sale, an Improvement and Tract of Land, situate in Newbury Township, York County, attached as the Estate of William Graydon; when and where all Persons having any Demands against said Graydon, are desired to attend, and have them adjusted by JOHN ADLUM, Esq; JOHN GARRETSON, and ABRAHAM NOBLIT, Auditors. †

Philadelphia, July 10, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of John Harrison deceased, to pay off their respective Debts: And those who have any Demands against said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and settled by SUSANNAH HARRISON, Executrix. †

Lancaster, June 26, 1760.

THE Subscriber forewarns all Men not to accept of any Assignment of Bonds, or Notes of Hand, heretofore given by him unto one Hans Zimmermans, as he will not pay the same.

† JACOB MANY.

CAME to the Plantation of Richard Jacob, of Skippack, on Perkyomen, about the Middle of May last, a small pale bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder B H, and a Star in his Forehead, neatly trimmed, his Mane and Footlocks, with the off Hindfoot, white. The Owner is desired to come and take him away, paying reasonable Charges. RICHARD JACOBS. †

Philadelphia, July 17, 1760.

CAME to the Plantation of Ulrick Basler, in Bristol Township, about 12 Days ago, two Strays, a Mare and Horse; the Mare small, of a brown Colour; the Horse about 15 Hands high, a bay Colour, and is marked on the near Shoulder. The Owners, describing their other Marks, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. ULRICK BASLER. ¶

RUN away, on the 7th of July, from the Subscriber, living in Chester-Town, Maryland, an English Convict Servant Man, named Charles Tew, aged about 25 Years, about five Feet eight Inches high, a well set Fellow, of a sandy Complexion, and has grey Eyes. Had on when he went away, a blue Fearnought Jacket, lined with striped Linsey woolsey, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers, an half wore Felt Hat, and half wore Shoes; he passes for a Sailor, and has a Sailor's Counterfeit Discharge. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by † WILLIAM KANSEY.

N. B. He has a Bundle of Cloaths, and a Pair of Pistols.

FOUND, on the 13th of June last, in a Meadow belonging to Peter Skeen, in Providence Township, Philadelphia County, a Leather Pocket-book, with some Money, and an Account in it. The Owner describing the Book, &c. and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to ¶ PETER SKEEN.

RUN away on Thursday the 19th of June last, from the Subscriber, living in King's Town, Queen Ann's County, Maryland, a West Country Convict Servant Man, named John Ward, about Fifty Years of Age, five Feet six or eight Inches high, well set, with short curled black Hair, the Top of his Head bald, the middle Finger of his Right Hand straight, pretends to be a Bricklayer or Mason: Had on when he went away, an Ozenbrigs Shirt, long Ozenbrigs Trowsers, old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, supposed to have a Check Shirt with him, English made Shoes, tied with Leather Strings, and Nails in the Heels. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and if brought home Three Pounds, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL SURRELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Amelia County, Virginia, in May 1759, a very likely Negroe Man, named Dick (but used to call himself Richard Jenkins) about 30 Years old, of a middle Size, well set, very black, his Back much scarified, is a good Sawyer, and plays on the Violin. Whoever conveys the said Negroe to me, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, paid by

WOOD JONES.

CAME to the Plantation of William Farrier, of Blockley Township, Philadelphia County, about the 28th of May last, a sorrel Gelding, about 14 Hands high, and about 12 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder A H. The Owner describing his natural Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. ¶ WILLIAM FARRIER.

Just imported by the Ship Indian Trader, Captain Robinson, from London, and to be sold cheap, by Wholesale only, at the Store of

Isaac Whitelock, and *George Dillwyn*,

Nearly opposite to JOHN BARR's, in Queen-street,

LANCASTER,

A LARGE and Neat Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Chestnut-street, near Front-street,

SUPERFINE, fine, midling and coarse Boulting-Cloths, very cheap; where Millers and others, who are not skilled in chooshing Boulting-Cloths, may, by informing him what Branch of the Boulting Business the Cloths are for, depend on being supplied with Cloths suitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Business, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting-Cloths. T. b. c. t. f.

N, B. He has also to sell, several Pairs of the best Culling Millstones.

TAYLOR & COX'S *STORE*

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold, very cheap, by

TAYLOR and *COX*,

At their Store in Front-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, a very large and compleat Assortment of European and East-India goods, among which are the following articles, viz.

FINE, super and superfine drab, blue, Saxon and common green, buff, scarlet, snuff colour, black and other broadcloths, superfine purple in grain, superfine drab, black, pink, blue, green, buff, scarlet in grain, copper, white, and a variety of other coloured rattinets and shaloons, fine shaded duroys, blue and cloth coloured camblets and camblettees, striped and check ditto, fine and superfine black, white, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, pink in grain, green, crimson and copper colour durants and tammies, cloth coloured, light and dark blue, Saxon and common green and other coloured worsted damasks, broad furniture ditto, best black, white, blue, green, pink, scarlet and cloth coloured calimancoes, superfine russels, bombazeens, all kinds of starrets, nonpareils and other stuffs, black, blue, white and other coloured plushes and superfine hair shags, everlastings, poplins, cotton velvets, common and superfine scarlet, black, blue, green, drab, buff and other colour buttons, scarf silk twist, mohair, 1d, 2d, 3d and 4th sized childrens spotted hose, boys ribbed and plain thread and worsted hose of all sizes, girls clocked ditto, mens fine and superfine ribbed and plain brown and white thread, and grey white and black ribbed and plain worsted hose, womens clocked wov worsted hose, ditto with silk clocks, superfine white, black, marbled and speckled ribbed and plain silk hose, womens white, black and brown silk mitts, worsted ditto, superfine black and crimson silk patterns for breeches, black, scarlet, crimson, blue and other colour worsted ditto, superfine mens silk caps, mens and boys worsted ditto, mourning crapes, blue, cloth colour, crimson and black plushes, stay quality, braids, galoons and cords, broad and narrow worsted quality bindings, scarlet, lettered, black jack, camblet, Turkey, broad diaper and best Scots mens and boys gartering, nonsopretties, faggathies, yard and ell wide tanjebs, ell wide, yard 3 8ths and 6-qr. coffaes, chowtars, putcahs, Dutch, Irish and Scotch ozenbrigs, 6-qr. 8-qr. and 10-qr. fringed diaper table cloths, superfine 10-qr. damask ditto, pistol lawns, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, yard wide cambricks, fine German and Holland whited long lawns, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, hollands, jeans and fustians, clouting and napkening diaper, brown and white buckrams, 7 8ths yard and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, ravens duck, Russia drabs, brown and white yard wide and 9 8ths wide Russia sheeting, 9 8ths wide Irish ditto, Scots linens, dowlas, garlix, tandem double filelas, princes linens, bed bunts, tickens, cotton counterpanes, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and superfine light and dark ground chints, demi blue long cloths, printed linens, striped cottons, Scots, duke, check and printed linen handkerchiefs of all sorts, cotton romals, black and white gauze, flowered ditto, culgees, lungees, spotted and flowered bandanoes, new silk, China silk, tea pea and feather soy handkerchiefs, broad and narrow tapes, large and small bobbins, persians, rich paduasoys, black, green and crimson cord de soy, black, blue, white and cloth coloured peelings, superfine black, white, blue, yellow, pink and cloth coloured full sattins, rich rose, blue and cloth coloured English damasks, brocades, fine plain and flowered Cyprus gauze, ribbons of all sorts, colours and prices, silk and cotton laces, ferrits, baladine sewing silk, silk watch strings, coloured threads, Scots ounce threads, superfine sealing wax, boxes of wafers, common and fine pot, small quarto and large post, fools cap, pro patria and other sorts of writing paper, common and glass eyed dressed doills, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper, white metal spectacles, horn ditto with steel joints, small sized painted frame looking glasses, large mahogony and walnut frame pier ditto, womens shoes and pumps, childrens Morocco randed shoes, ditto stitched bottoms, black, red and blue leather pocket books, nests of gilt trunks, Weston's best snuff, Holman's ink powder, anvils, vizes, common and brass balled iron candlesticks, frying pans, White's best 26 inch steel hand saws whet and set, common saws, best polished copper tea kettles, fowling pieces, quart and pint pewter mugs, quart, pint and half, and pint high lid tea pots, with and without legs, common and hard metal spoons, oval and round, deep and shallow hard metal dishes, plates, basons, porringers, &c. silver watches, watch chains, snuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and common seals, satts of brass furniture with locks, and every part compleat for bureaus, brass handles and escutcheons for drawers, stone sleeve buttons set in silver, Philadelphia pattern coat and vest brass buttons with wire links, gilt and silvered coat and vest buttons of all patterns, common white metal dish coat and vest buttons, tin plates, best long narrow back Pennsylvania scythes, bar lead, mustard seed, pidgeon, duck and swan shot, gun flints, F and FF gunpowder, 4 and an half, 4, 12, 11, and 10 shot, White's and lilliken pins, ivory combs, horn crambers, buckling and tupee combs, whole hunter, half hunter, Newmarket, womens plush and tortoise shell handle whips garnished with silver, chaise whips, Leghorn hats, mourning and all other sorts of fans, corks, &c. &c. &c.

T. b. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1760.

SOME friendly Indians having lately brought in, at different Times, and delivered to the Government two Captive Boys, of about 10 and 12 Years of Age, the Elder of whom speaks English enough to inform that he was taken with his Mother and Sister above 3 Years ago, from or near the Minisinks, by a Party of Delawares, and that his Father's Name was Charles, and his own James Brennard; the younger can tell nothing of his Family, his Name, or the Place from which he was taken; but it appears they were acquainted with each other during their Captivity; these are to give Notice to their Parents, if living, or other Relations, that unless they repair in a short Time to Philadelphia, to claim and take them away, the said Children will be bound out to Trades, or disposed of in some other Way by the Government, to prevent further Expence, and enable them, when grown up, to procure a Maintenance.

Signed, by Order of the Provincial Commissioners,

CHARLES MOORE, CLERK.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1760.

JOHN SAYRE, LAUCHLIN M'LEANE, and JOHN STUART, take this Method of informing their Friends, that they have found it convenient to join their Stocks in Partnership, in order to carry on the Drug Business to the better Advantage in all its Branches; and as, by this Means, it will be in their Power to dispatch Business with more Accuracy and Punctuality, as well as on better and easier Terms, for their Customers, than it would have been possible for them to have done separately, they hope for the Continuance of their Favour and Interest. And they will always make it their Study to merit the Countenance of the Public, by importing and preparing the best of Medicines.

N. B. They have just imported, by Captains Bolitho and Hammit, from London, a very large Assortment of Medicines, Instruments, Apothecary Ware, Teas of the first Quality, Strasburgh Snuff, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

Townside, Chester River, Maryland.

Imported by the Subscriber, in the Good Intent, Capt. Bell, from London, and to be sold at his Store, at Townside, on Chester River, at the lowest Rates for Bills, Money or Tobacco, a compleat Assortment of European and other GOODS.

AS he is desirous to recover and retain his old Customers, who, upon his removing to Oxford, were (by his Constituents declining Trade, and the Rigour of their Instructions to their Factors) under a Necessity of dealing at other Places; he hopes it will give no Offence to the Tobacco Buyers, that he will contest a certain Point, even with Solomon, to wit, the Impracticability of a Merchant's dealing with Candour and Principle. Wherefore he is determined to have no private Marks to his Goods. Any Person of known Credit, sending a proper Order, or the Money, or Tobacco-Note, tho' by a Child or an ignorant Slave, may depend on being served with strict Honour, with as good Ware, and at as low a Price, as the most Sharp-sighted, without the Trouble of cheapening, a Custom which seems to suppose in the Merchant a Right to overreach when he has it in his Power, and which, to the Scandal of the Trade, is too much the Practice. And on Conviction of any Wrong done, as Zaccheus says, he will restore fourfold, with a Reserve only of the other Part of his Declaration, Luke xix. 8. which the Trade will not bear. Thus he renounces the Advantages usually taken of the Ignorant and Easy, by the Dexterity of Men expert in Business; and assures himself of giving entire Satisfaction to all fair People, not being under the Controul of any Superiors to direct what Measures to take with People whose Situation and Circumstances such Superiors are Strangers to. To conclude, this is the genuine Plan the Subscriber proposes to himself, and he trusts the Merchants will not be scandalized at his Freedom and Openness to expose the Rules of his Conduct to the candid Judgment of the Public, to whom it will be advantageous that other Merchants should do the like; and as this may be the happy Consequence, he will presume to expect the grateful Notice, from his Neighbours and others, that such a candid Subjection to so equitable Terms requires, to wit, to make Trial of his Sincerity, and see how far he is capable of what he proposes.

HENRY CALLISTER.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1760.

TO be sold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on Monday next, The House, Lot, Wharff and Stores, on Water-street, now in Tenure of Thomas Clifford. And a House and Lot, on Front and Water-streets, also in Tenure of Thomas Clifford.

N. B. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase the Whole, or Part of the above mentioned Premises, at private Sale, may be informed of the Terms and Title, by applying to CHARLES NORRIS, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, DANIEL RUNDLE, ABEL JAMES, JACOB STOREMAKER junior, JOSHUA HOWELL.

To be SOLD by

ROBERT GREENWAY,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

A Certain Messuage or Tenement, and 35 Acres of Land, situate in the Northern Liberties of said City, on the great Road leading to Germantown; there are five or six Acres of Meadow, a constant Stream running thro' it, and a young bearing Orchard, under good Cedar Fence; the Buildings are in the Angle made by the Parting of the Road, near four Miles from the said City; the House is of two Stories, well built with Stone, and very convenient for Tavern, Store, or Trade; the Kitchen of Brick.

Also a Plantation and Piece of Land, about 88 Acres and a Half, situate in the Manor of Springfield, about ten Miles from the said City, now in the Tenure of Robert M'Curdy, the House is of Stone two Stories.

Another Plantation adjoining, containing 125 Acres, one House is also of Stone, and two Stories and another House of Wood.

One other Tract of Land, contiguous to the last mentioned, containing 175 Acres. These two Tracts lie very suitable to form one Plantation of 300 Acres.

And one well accustomed Messuage or Tenement, called the Black Horse, at Bustletown, in the Township of Lower Dublin, about 10 or 11 Miles from the said City, with 48 Acres of Land.

Also one equal and undivided third Part of 200 Acres of Land, in Whitpain Township, about 13 Miles from the said City; the Owners of the other two Thirds will also sell their Parts.

And two Acres of Wood land, on the Great Road from the said City to White Marsh. And about 360 Acres of Wood land, situate in the County of Sussex, on Delaware, near Mispellion Creek. The Estates are all Fee simple. The 6 W.

ANTHONY DENORMANDIE,

At the Corner of Church Alley, in Third-street, and opposite Mr. Jeremiah Warder's, has for Sale,

CANARY, Fyall, Teneriffe, Lisbon and Madeira Wines, by the Pipe, Quarter-cask, Gallon, or Quart. Also Jamaica Spirit, Ditto common, and Philadelphia Rum, extremely cheap for ready Money only. ⊕ 5 s. Tbctf.

JAMES WALLACE

Has removed from his store, the corner of Market and Water-streets, to his house, below the Drawbridge, within three doors of William Plumsted, Esq; and next door to the Nag's Head, in Front street. Where he has to sell the following goods, imported in the last vessels from Europe, viz.

SUperfine bohea, congo, souchong and hyson tea, compleat setts of tea china, blue and white china cups and saucers in boxes, superfine black velvet, Russia, Holland and ravens duck, tickenburgs and ozenbrigs, an assortment of coloured threads, children toys in boxes, choice old hock, or Rhenish wine, in casks or bottles, Holland double geneva in cases, also cases of 6, 9 or 12 empty bottles, madder, red wood, brimstone, and new matts, all which he will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash.

N. B. He has cables of eleven inches and an half, and ten inches and an half, to dispose of.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench. She can wash and iron, and is a very good Cook. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ⊕

TO BE SOLD by EDWAD DENNY, at Captain Arthur's in Walnut-street, three likely Negroe Men, about Twenty Years old; also a Negroe Woman. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

July 24, 1760. NUMB. 1648.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) June 28.

ACCORDING to Letters from Savannah, in Georgia, dated the 25th Inſtant, Affairs in the Creek Nation begin to wear a more promiſing Aſpect. The Head-men of that Nation ſtill appear earneſtly deſirous of accommodating Matters with us; inſiſt, that the late Murders were committed by only a few of their young Fellows, although many followed them in the Manner of a Mob; and ſeem diſpoſed to make ſuch Reſtitution as prudential Reaſons ſhall make fit, at this Time, to demand. In the mean Time the Governor of Georgia, who is ever indefatigable in the public Weal, leaves no Stone unturned to accompliſh, an honourable Accommodation with thoſe People.

July 5. On Sunday Night Mr. Aaron Price arrived in Town, Expreſs from the Cherokees, with Diſpatches from the Honourable Colonel Montgomery to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor. By him we have the following Advices.

From Fort PRINCE GEORGE, and the Camp. (A Continuation from the 7th of June to the 23d.) That on the 7th one of the Highlanders was ſtill miſſing, ſuppoſed to be taken or killed ſeeking Plunder.---That on the 8th Lieutenant David Webb, of Grinnan's Rangers, took himſelf away, to carry a Wench to Ninety-Six.---That on the 10th moſt of the Catawbas, and ſome of the People in the Pay of the Province (without Leave) went to Little Keowee, in Queſt of Plunder; brought off all the Corn they found there, and burnt the remaining Houſes. The ſame Day, a little before Sunſet, Anthony Simmons, a Soldier, of the Provincials, coming from the Camp at Mile-Creek, about a Quarter of a Mile from it, was fired at by four or five of the Enemy, who ſhot him through the Arm, immediately after ruſhed upon him with their Tomahawks, and took off his Scalp, with ſome of the Fleſh; he defended himſelf as well as he could, but being much chopped about the Hands, they at laſt overpowered him: The Indians had but juſt Time to eſcape, and left a bloody Tomahawk by him: He was alive, and likely to do well.---That on the 11th one of the Royals was killed and ſcalped, near the Graſs Guard. Early in the Morning the Picquet Guard ſaw ſeveral of the Enemy, but neither moleſted each other, as it was not intended to fire on the Indians during the ten Days allowed Tiftoe.---That on the 12th Aaron Price brought an Account that he found Lieutenant Webb's Horſe killed at Twelve-Mile River, and that his Negroe Girl had got to Ninety-Six.---That on the 13th Lieutenant Webb returned to the Camp almoſt naked and ſtarved, having been attacked on the 8th, at Eleven at Night, as he was croſſing Twelve Mile River, and had his Horſe killed under him, but by Favour of the Night made his Eſcape: When he betook himſelf to the Woods, he ſays he fell in with Indian Camps, one after another, for four Days and Nights, ſucceſſively, and at laſt had ſtrayed almoſt down to Eighteen-Mile Branch. He ſuppoſed the Indians to be the late Inhabitants of the Lower-Towns, moving down towards the Settlements, to revenge their Loſſes ſuſtained by the Army.---That on the 14th the Graſs Guard diſcovered ſome Indians over the River, 5 of the Regulars were chaſed by 13 of them to the Guard.---This Day Tiftoe ſhould have returned with an Anſwer from the Middle-Settlements and Over-Hills, but did not appear.---That on the 15th, the Time being expired for Tiftoe's Return, the Army began to bag up Flour, and make other Diſpoſitions for proceeding further into the Enemy's Country, and the Day was even fixed for marching; but towards Evening came in Half-breed Tom, of the Middle-Settlements, and another Half-breed, Son of John Downing, with a white Flag, which put a Stop to further Proceedings. Theſe Runners reported, "that the Head-men of their Towns being much diſperſed, it had not been poſſible for Tiftoe to execute his Commiſſion; that he had, however, communicated his Inſtructions to ſuch as he met with; was gone over the Hills; and would be back to the Army after ſix Sleeps more." Colonel Montgomery accordingly gave him that further Time to make his Appearance, and the Runners ſet off again the ſame Evening: They likewiſe reported, that the Middle-Settlements People had reproached thoſe of the Lower Towns with Cowardice, and as being the Authors of their own Misfortunes; and told them, that if the Army ſhould march thither, they would meet it with a white Flag.---That on the 16th the Raven, of Eſtahtowih, Half-breed Barker, and two more of the Cherokees, that had been decoyed and confined by Mr. Milne, were releaſed, and told, "that they were not looked on as Priſoners of War, but at Liberty to do as they pleaſed; that if the Nation were for Peace, we were willing to accommodate Matters with them; but if for War, we were ready for them; and that if at any Time they had a Mind to ſpeak to Colonel Montgomery, the bringing in a white Flag ſhould protect them." Every Thing they had when decoyed was reſtored to them. This Day the Catawbas returned homewards, with their Plunder, and are ſince arrived at Pine-Tree-Hills, with 30 Horſe Loads.---That on the 17th 10 or 12 Indians beſet three of Captain Brown's Rangers, who were ſeeking their Horſes between the Camp and Little-Keowee, two of whom were killed and ſcalped, the third got away; one of the Killed was a Negroe. This Evening Mr. Andrew Williamſon arrived at the Fort, with 120 Head of Cattle, from Ninety-Six, eſcorted by Captain O'Neal's Rangers.---That on the 20th, the Cherokees endeavoured to make a laſting Peace with two more of the Rangers; but being near the Graſs Guard they only wounded one of them in the Side. This Day the Time prolonged to Tiftoe expired, without any News coming from him or the Nation. And at Night James Brannom, a Half-breed Indian, arrived Expreſs from Fort Loudoun, who reported, "That the Upper-Towns, except Tomawtley, did not chooſe to make Peace; had inveſted the Fort; put ſeveral of their Priſoners to Death; and threatened the Little Carpenter's Life, who was looked upon as an Engliſhman, and no longer admitted into their Councils; that ſome of the Lower-Towns People were gone over the Hills, and others remained in the Middle-Settlements, but all of them were ſtarving and naked; that the Over-Hills Towns were very ill provided with Corn, and the Middle Settlements almoſt deſtitute of Ammunition; that the Indians in the Middle-Settlements ſeemed to be deſirous of Peace, but afraid to treat; and that he with great Diffigence the Army moved their Camp from Mile-Creek, and leaving all ficulty and Artifice made his Way good.---That upon this Intelli-their Tents, Waggons, and unneceſſary Baggage at Fort Prince George, on the 22d they croſſed Keowee River, with ſix Days Provi-ſion per Man, to take with them a Gang of Cattle, and 400 Pack-Horſes, laden with Flour.---That on the 23d, the Army was getting ready to begin their March the next Morning, for the Middle Settlements, and were all healthy, in good Spirits, and eager for an Opportunity to humble our Savage Enemies.---And that the Honourable Mr. Atkin ſtaid at Fort Prince George, with Major Hamilton, who was ſick, and the wounded Lieutenants Marſhall and Hamilton.

From Fort LOUDOUN. That the Garriſon had not enjoyed two Hours Reſt ſince the Departure of Lucas (the former Expreſs) from thence.---That on the firſt of June, in the Night, Ocunnaſtotah, with the Warriors of Chotih, Settiquoh, and Chilhowih, ſet out on a ſecret Expedition; to diſguiſe their Intentions, they pretended to have diſcovered ſome Enemy Indians Tracks, which they were going in Queſt of. June 2d, The Little Carpenter, who is again out of the Fort, came and informed Captain Demere, that no Enemy Tracks had been ſeen; cautioned him to be ſtrictly on his Guard; expreſſed great Concern, that he was no longer able to give Intelligence, as formerly, of what paſſed in his Countrymens Councils; and wiſhed that the Army would make Haſte up, that he might ſee the hot-headed People of his Nation well beaten and humbled. June 3d, Every Thing ſeemed quiet, and no Indians could be ſeen by the Centinels, upon which Lieutenant Maurice Anderſon, of the Provincials, and Thomas Smith, a Pack-horſeman, went out; they had not gone above 50 Yards on the Side of a Hill, before they were fired at, killed and ſcalped, by ſome Indians, who had concealed themſelves behind a ſmall Log; 40 or 50 Men ſallied out of the Garriſon, but too late to be of any Service: Immediately after the Indians fired upon the Fort on all Sides, from the Hills around, but were ſo well concealed, that returning their Fire was in vain. June 5th, The Little Carpenter gave Information to Captain Demere, that it was the Great Warrior that had inveſted the Fort; that there had been great Rejoicings in the Town-Houſe at Chotih over Anderſon and Smith's Scalps; and that Ocunnaſtotah has ſent for the Warriors from the Towns of Talliquoh and Chatughi to come to his Aſſiſtance, and intended when they came to ſet Fire to the Puncheons of the Fort in the Night, to ſtorm it, and put to Death every Soul he ſhould find there. Preparations were accordingly made for his Reception, and the Garriſon wiſhed the Indians might not decline the Attempt; the Little Carpenter being told ſo, joined in the Wiſh, and that they might ſuffer ſeverely. June 6th, The Little Carpenter ſent Word that a Runner had arrived at Chotih, with an Account of Colonel Montgomery's being at Keowee, of his burning Eſtatowih and the other Lower-Towns, and that he was determined to ſerve the reſt in the ſame Manner; which News ſeemed to give the Over-Hills People great Concern. He alſo ſent Word, that a Runner was juſt arrived from the Creeks, with a painted wooden Hatchet (as a Token of War) and a Talk, in which he acquainted the Cherokees, "That many Creeks were coming to their Aſſiſtance, and would arrive at Hywaſſih in a few Days; and that he was ordered to aſk them (the Cherokees) for Powder and Bullets for thoſe Allies:" That the Cherokees, inſtead of rejoicing upon this Occaſion, were much ſurprized, and entertained a Suſpicion, that the Creeks came only with an Intent to fall on their Towns, and make the Way clear for the Army: The Little Carpenter added, if ſo, he feared his Countrymen would eſcape Chaſtiſement, by Flight. From June 6th to the 9th inclusive, The Enemy continued ſkulking about the Fort, ſo that it was impoſſible to get further Intelligence, or Refreſhments from any of the Towns; and the Warriors had Orders to kill all Women that ſhould attempt to go to the Fort. The Beginning of the Month, a Friend Indian conveyed four Head of Cattle thither from Hywaſſih; but when the Expreſs came away (the 9th at Night) other Proviſions ran very low, ſo that on the 10th the Garriſon was to have its Allowance reduced to one Quart of Corn for three Men per Day.

Mr. Dempſey, who left Fort Prince George two Days after Mr. Price, informs us, that the Army marched from Keowee the 24th ult. at Eight in the Morning, and halted at 12 Miles Diſtance, for the Pack-Horſes and Cattle to come up.

On Tueſday laſt the Sloop Hawk, Thomas Tucker Maſter, was ſent Expreſs by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to Virginia, with Diſpatches to Governor Fauquier, upon the Movements of Colonel Montgomery's Army, the State of Affairs in the Cherokee Nation, and to haſten the March of the Troops from that Colony intended for the Relief of Fort Loudoun.

Wedneſday laſt arrived off this Bar, his Majeſty's Ship the Enterprize, Alexander Innes, Eſq; Commander, with three Flags of Trade, which ſhe had taken during her Cruize, viz. the Snow Hercules, Captain Vanzant, of New-York; the Snow ---------- Captain Moore, likewiſe of New-York; and the Sloop ---------- Captain Rimer, of Jamaica; all deeply laden from Port-Louis: And on Thurſday, after having procured ſome Refreſhments, the ſaid Ship proceeded with her Prizes for Jamaica.

Captain Innes, on his Cruize, ſpoke with the Glaſgow Man of War, which had alſo taken a Flag of Trade, richly laden, from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Miſſiſippi.

According to Letters, dated the 29th ult. by the Expreſs which arrived here laſt Thurſday from Auguſta, the Head-men of the Creek Nation continued to diſavow their having any Concern in the late Murders; ſtill imputed them to ſome mad young Fellows (who they ſay ran away to the Cherokee Country) but offered no Satisfaction for Lives loſt; and earneſtly preſſed for Traders being ſoon ſent amongſt them with Goods as uſual, and ſome Rum; inſinuating, that was this neglected, it might prove of bad Conſequence.---The famous Mortar of Oakchoy was uſing all his Influence to engage his Countrymen to join and aſſiſt the Cherokees; and to carry his Point affirmed, "that Colonel Montgomery's Army had been entirely defeated; and that even the old Cherokee Women, with their Corn Peſtles, knocked many of the Soldiers on the Head, as they ſtooped to cool their Mouths with Water out of the Runs." Leſt ſuch Talks ſhould have any bad Effect, the Gun-Merchant adviſed the Traders to go, for Safety, out of the Nation, till the Mortar ſhould be proved a Liar; many Traders accordingly took his Advice, and were conducted ſafe to Auguſta, with Part of their Leather; and ſome were returning to gather in the reſt.---Lieutenant Blamyer, with the laſt Reinforcement ſent from hence to Auguſta, was arrived there.---The Traders that returned from Penſacola heard there, that three Engliſh Men of War were cruizing off the Mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and had taken an Engliſh Veſſel bound in there.---And Captain John Brown, with Captain Adair, ſeveral other white Men, and between 40 and 50 Chickeſaws, ſet out the 27th ult. on an Expedition againſt the Cherokees.

The Brig Two Siſters, John Downer Maſter, a Flag of Trade, of and for Rhode-Iſland, from Port-Louis, on Hiſpaniola, laden with Sugars, Indico, &c. was taken the 13th ultimo, in Lat. 29. by the Letter of Marque Snow Cato, Richard Millerſon, Commander, of and for Lancaſter from Jamaica, and ſent in here.

The following are the Talks delivered to Governor ELLIS, *of Georgia, by the Upper and Lower Creek Nations. That from the Upper Creeks is dated at Mucculaſſa, the 26th of May, and runs in theſe Words, viz.*

Preſent the Headmen of the Upper Creek Nation, and ſeveral Traders.

THE Gun Merchant acquaints the Governor, that an Accident has happened between ſome of the Red People and the Traders; but he hopes that the Governor will not think what fell out was a concerted Thing of the Nation in general, and aſſures him to the contrary; for neither the Headmen nor Warriors had forgot the Talks ſent from Time to Time by the Governor; and, that this Affair gives them the greateſt Uneaſineſs and Concern, as is known to the white People preſent. He further adds, as a Proof of what is ſaid before, that had this been a concerted Thing, none of the white People now alive would have ever got to their own Country; and deſires that the Governor may believe that the Creeks have no Malice in their Hearts, and that their own Wiſh is, that a good Underſtanding and Friendſhip may be renewed, and firmly preſerved as formerly. And the Governor may be aſſured, that the Miſchief was done by a few young Fellows, without conſulting the Headmen of the Nation; who think it not prudent that any Satisfaction ſhould be demanded at preſent, leſt theſe deſperate Fellows ſhould be puſhed to greater Lengths. The Gun-Merchant continues, that he himſelf is a thorough Judge of this Affair, and proteſts, there was no more in it than what he has related; and intreats the Governor to let the Traders return ſpeedily with Goods, to quiet the Minds of the young People, who would be alarmed at the Traders being ſtopped on this Occaſion. He deſires that the Governor may give particular Attention to what he ſends him; and to conſider within himſelf, that the Innocent ſhould not ſuffer for the Sake of a few guilty People; and hopes he will think of nothing but the former Friendſhip that ſubſiſted between the two Nations.

He hopes the Governor will not take amiſs the white People's being detained ſo long in the Nation, as their Goods and Leather had been diſtributed amongſt the People; but that the Headmen would uſe their beſt Endeavours to gather every Thing together, and the Traders may go down as ſoon as they are ready.

He again requeſts, in Behalf of his Nation, that the Governor may not harbour a Thought, that any of the Headmen were privy to what has happened; and deſires that an Anſwer may be ſent to the Nation as ſoon as poſſible." Signed by the GUN-MERCHANT, in the Name and Preſence of the Heads of the UPPER NATION.

The Talk from the Lower Creeks is dated the 7th of June, at a Meeting of all the Headmen at the Hitcheta's.

NOTWITHSTANDING that our old wiſe Men are dead, yet what remains of us, tho' not ſo wiſe as them, are aſſembled together, and agreed to be at Peace with the Engliſh; for notwithſtanding the Miſchiefs done by a few mad People, yet for all that we deſire nothing but Peace and Quietneſs. We ſay, there is nothing ſhall put us againſt the Engliſh, as long as the Sun ſhines, or the Maſter of Breath is above us. We hope our Friends the Engliſh don't think that any of our Headmen had any Hand in this, nor do we think in the leaſt, that the Engliſh will throw away our Nation for the Murders committed by a few young People: As to the Difference between you and the Cherokees, we declare againſt taking Part on either Side; for we want to be at Peace with all Nations: As for the Cherokees, we have forewarned them from ſpoiling our Path, and we take Care to ſend Guards with the Horſes, for Fear of Miſtakes. We, of the Lower Towns are of the ſame People with thoſe of the Upper; and we have all agreed to continue at Peace and Quietneſs with the Engliſh.

As all the Talks that came from the Engliſh are good, ours are the ſame. We deſire that our People may be well uſed below, and that our Traders may come and go as uſual with Goods to us. We conclude here, and deſire nothing but Peace and Quietneſs with all People, for that is beſt. Old Stump ſays, he don't forget the Talk at Savannah, and the Governor's Talk; he promiſed we ſhould never want for Goods: He ſays, now they are in Want of Goods, and deſires that they may have Goods up as ſoon as poſſible."

KINGSTON (in JAMAICA) June 7.

Saturday arrived a Brig from Piſcataqua, in New-England, the Captain of which ſays, that the Day before he ſaw a Snow taken by a Privateer; both Snow and Privateer unknown to him.

On Wedneſday arrived here, in Six Weeks from Portſmouth, the Ship John and Francis, Captain Franks, who came in Company with the Ship Pinnock Frigate, Captain Curry, and the Ship John and Mary, Captain Arbuthnot. Off of Berbuda they were attacked at one Time by three French Privateers, which, after an Engagement of about three Hours, thought proper to ſheer off. Theſe Ships ſailed from Portſmouth with a Fleet of 200 Sail, under Convoy of two Men of War of the Line, bound for Quebec, and the Northern Engliſh Colonies.

Laſt Monday two more of the Negroes, concerned in the late Conſpiracy, named Scipio and Harry, were executed at Spring-Path; and laſt Thurſday another Negroe, named Cuffee, likewiſe concerned, was executed at the ſame Place. They were firſt hanged, then their Heads ſtruck off, and fixed on Poles, and their Bodies burnt.

And Yeſterday three Men and two Women, who, on Trial, appeared to have ſome Knowledge of the Conſpiracy, were ſeverely whipped through the Town.

June 14.

On Thurſday Afternoon two Negroes, named Quaco and Anthony, concerned in the late Inſurrection in St. Mary's, were executed at Spring-Path, according to Sentence: The former was burnt at a Stake, and the latter hanged; his Head cut off and fixed on a Pole on the Greenwich Road. Four Negroe Women, named Sappho, Princeſs, Sylvia and Doll, who it appeared had ſome Knowledge of the Conſpiracy, were conducted to the Place of Execution, with Halters round their Necks; and, after Quaco and Anthony were executed, were reconveyed to Goal, from whence they are to be tranſported from this Iſland, and to ſuffer Death if they return.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Savanna-la-Mar, to his Friend in this Town, June 10, 1760.

"Colonel Spragge is encamped at George Williams's Eſtate, with the Regulars and Militia; from whence Parties are daily ſent out after the Rebellious Negroes, who never ſtand above one Fire before they run into the Woods; however, ſeveral of their Head-men have been killed, about 20 Guns, and 50 Pounds of Powder taken. It

is reported, that they have murdered all the Negroe Children the Women carried with them, and are obliged to keep a close and constant Guard over the Women, who it is thought they will also massacre, whenever they are closely pursued. As they are badly armed, we doubt not of being soon able to give a good Account of them.

P. S. There are no other Negroes risen than at first, notwithstanding it has, as I hear, been reported so in Kingston."

BREST, April 18.

THE Sovereign, of 74 Guns, equipped at Rochefort, will sail for Martinico the 30th Instant. Within these eight Days upwards of 50 Merchantmen have sailed for Martinico and St. Domingo, laden with every Thing that may be useful in those Colonies, which we shall preserve in Spite of all the Forces of England.

Paris, May 3. Captain Barre is appointed to command the flat bottomed Boats along the Coast. It is sufficient to alarm the English, to name some one to command the Embarkation and the Convoy; and we laugh here at their Projects of a Descent, which they make to depend on the Success of their Arms in Germany.

Hague, May 14. The two Armies in Saxony, according to our last Advices from thence, are so near each other, that if one or the other does not withdraw, they must come to a Battle, which by all Appearance will be a bloody one.

KENSINGTON, May 2. This Day the Right Honourable John Marquis of Granby, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, was, by His Majesty's Command, appointed a Member of His most Honourable Privy Council; and his Lordship's Name was inserted in the List of Privy Counsellors accordingly.

LONDON.

May 6. Yesterday Morning, about Nine o'Clock, the two Sheriffs went to the Tower, where they received Lord Ferrers. A Mourning Coach was provided by his Friends, to carry him to the Place of Execution; but, at his Request, the Sheriffs permitted him to go in his own Landau, which waited for him within the Tower. He told Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, as they sat in the Landau, that his Dress (light Clothes, embroidered with Silver) might seem odd, but that he had his Reasons for wearing them that Day, which, however, he did not mention. The Landau was preceded by Mr. Sheriff Errington in his Chariot, and a Party of Horse Grenadiers and Foot Guards, and followed by a Hearse and six Horses, with Feathers, and a Mourning Coach and six Horses. After taking Notice of the innumerable Multitude that crowded round him every Foot of the Way, he added, he supposed they came to see a LORD hanged: He had applied in vain to the King, by Letter, that he might suffer in the Tower, where Essex, Queen Elizabeth's Favourite, one of his Ancestors, was beheaded: He made this Application with the more Confidence as he had the Honour, he said, to quarter Part of His Majesty's Arms, and to be allied to Him. To die at the Place for executing common Felons he thought hard; and observed, that the Apparatus of Death, and the being made a Spectacle to such Multitudes, was worse than Death itself. The Procession from the Tower to Tyburn took up 2 Hours and 3 Quarters. His Lordship came up the Stairs with great Courage and Resolution, with his Hat in his Hand. The Clergyman who attended him was the Chaplain of the Tower, who had never seen him till that Morning. This Gentleman signifying to him, that some Account of his Religious Sentiments would be expected, he made answer, that he did not think himself accountable for these to the Public. That he had always adored ONE GOD, the Maker of the World; and for any peculiar Notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make Proselytes; that he thought it wrong to disturb any national Form of Religion, as Lord Bolingbroke had done by the Publication of his Writings; he added, that the Multitude of Sects, and the many Disputes about Religion, had almost banished Morality. His shooting Mr. Johnson, against whom he declared he had no Malice, he ascribed to his not knowing what he did, which Disorder was occasioned, he said, by many Crosses and Vexations he met with at that particular Time. He declined joining with the Chaplain in the Prayers of the Church, but readily joined with him in the Lord's Prayer, which he said he had always admired. After it was over he added, with great Energy, 'O Lord, forgive me all my Errors, pardon all my Sins.' When Jack Ketch's Man came to tie his Lordship's Hands, his Lordship, mistaking him for the Executioner, gave him his Purse, which the Executioner demanded of his Man, and he refused to deliver it. This Incident would have retarded the Execution, and greatly discomposed his Lordship, had not Mr. Sheriff Vaillant immediately interposed, and commanded them to proceed in their Business, and end the Dispute. They then put on his white Cap, and put on the Halter, which was a common one. He then stepped up on the Bulk in the Middle of the Scaffold, and after his Cap being pulled over his Eyes, Mr. Sheriff Vaillant gave the Signal for sinking the Scaffold, which was done by knocking away a Post from under it. His Lordship's Body, after hanging one Hour and five Minutes, was cut down, and carried to Surgeons-Hall. From the Time of his Lordship's ascending the Scaffold, to his Execution, was about 8 Minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield, and one of his Attendants, were at the Place of Execution by Nine, and had their Coach drawn close up to the Scaffold, and the Horses taken off, but it being noticed to him, that his Presence was not necessary, he remained in his Coach.

In the Year 1752, his Lordship married his Lady, who was the youngest Daughter of Sir William Meredith; but she has since been separated from him, by an Act of Parliament, for cruel Usage.

The Title of Earl Ferrers devolves on the Hon. Washington Shirley, his next Brother, a Captain in His Majesty's Navy; as likewise his Family Estate, neither of which are forfeited, but the personal Estate only.

The Surgeons that opened his Body say, that they never saw greater Signs of Longevity in any Man before.

An English Privateer, mounting 20 Guns, was taken by the Oiseaux Frigate, as she was carrying a Prize into Port, and carried into Toulon.

Extract of a Letter from the Allied Army, dated March 1, 1760.

"Several French Officers have deserted to us, and have offered to serve the Prince; but he rejected them, and gave them Passports to return to their own Country: At the same Time gave Orders, that if they were found straggling in their Cantonment, they should be seized.

"The Prince has changed almost all his Aids-de-Camp, the English are as follow: Lieutenant Colonels Boyd, Ligonier, and Beckworth; Captains Sloper, Fielding, and Egerton. Major of Brigade, Carpenter."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Royal William, dated May 1.

"On the 13th of last Month we took La Mutine, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with Bale Goods and Provisions. She had sailed five Days before, in Company with nine other Ships, convoyed by a Frigate. The whole Fleet was chased the Day before by two of our Cruizers, and had all separated. Six of ten were bound for the River St. Lawrence, above Quebec, with Troops and Stores; the other four for Cape Francois.

"The Prisoners inform us, that 20 Sail more had been ready for Sea ten Days, with a fair Wind, but refused to sail till the Government paid the Freight in Hand, for they would not take Bills. Hence, Money being found to pay six, the Merchants stopped the rest till the Government was in a better Condition. We have also retaken a Sloop from Cadiz to Yarmouth."

Two French Ships from Marseilles for the West-Indies, are taken by the Guernsey and Shannon Men of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Aurora, of Bourdeaux, to Canada, Burthen about 450 Tons, with Stores and two Companies of Soldiers on board, is taken by the Constantine, Forsyth, of Bristol, and carried into Baltimore. The Constantine had but 28 Men, and the Aurora had 108.

The Fifth, the Eighth, the Eleventh, and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Foot, commanded by Generals Hodgson, Barrington, Boeland, and Griffin, are ordered to hold themselves in Readiness for Embarkation.

They write from Saxony, that they had Advice that 20,000 Russians were on their March to join General Laudohn, at Ottmachau, in Upper Silesia; and that they had passed by Cracow, in Poland, the 12th past.

On the 27th of April passed by Ostend, a Dunkirk Privateer, with two Prizes. She had sent in five, and ransomed several.

May 10. According to the last Letters from Copenhagen, all the Steps taken by Denmark, at the Solicitation of England, to restore a good Understanding between the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin, have proved ineffectual.

Orders are sent to Cadiz, from the Spanish Court, for the Fleets for the West-Indies to put to Sea the Middle of this Month. This Order, and the equipping the Men of War in all the Ports of Spain, causes various Speculations.

May 15. We hear that the Honourable Navy Board have contracted with several Merchant Builders, for Frigates of 16 and 20 Guns, for his Majesty's Service, of a new Construction.

Commodore Gwyn, with four Men of War from Gibraltar, is cruizing off Cagliari.

Lord George Sackville was, on the 5th Instant, pursuant to his Majesty's Letter, struck out of the List of his Majesty's Privy Council in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Two stout French Privateers, of 18 Guns, and 200 Men each, have taken ten Prizes in eight Days, on the North-West Coast of Ireland.

May 17. We hear that Admiral Boscawen had sent away from his Squadron, which is stationed at Quiberon Bay, the Dorsetshire, Foudroyant, and Montague, all Ships of the Line, to the West-Indies, and they are ordered to proceed thither with the utmost Diligence.

May 20. The Foot Guards that are to go to the Isle of Wight have been all reviewed, mustered, and made complete, and will march in less than ten Days.

We hear that the Fleet under Admiral Saunders, bound for the Mediterranean, will carry over fresh Troops to relieve the Garrison of Gibraltar.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl Ferrers took his Seat in the House of Peers, in the Room of his Brother deceased.

By our last Advices from Quiberon Bay we should imagine, that a Cessation of Hostilities is tacitly agreed on between the adjacent Inhabitants and our Fleet; as our Ships Companies are plentifully supplied with fresh Provisions, and even admitted to come on Shore and amuse themselves.

Further ADVICES by the NEW-YORK POST.

Lisbon, April 1. The Earl of Kinnoul, Ambassador Extraordinary from Great-Britain, has been sent hither to give the King public Satisfaction for the Insult committed against the Territory of Portugal, by the Ships under Admiral Boscawen, when they burnt and took, on the Coast of Lagos, the French Ships under the Command of M. de la Clue. The Ambassador acquitted himself of his Commission, at a solemn Audience which his Majesty gave him the 21st of last Month. He addressed our Monarch in a Speech, containing Excuses for what is past, and Assurances of a more respectful Conduct, on the Part of the English, for the future. After this signal Satisfaction to the Crown of Portugal, there remains nothing but to procure the French just Amends for the Damage they have suffered, and it is not doubted but that our Ministry will obtain this also.

Petersburgh, April 23. The 13th Instant a Courier was dispatched to Vienna with the Plan of Operations for this Campaign, in which we shall employ 90,000 regular Troops, and 12,000 Irregulars, with 450 Pieces of Cannon. This Army may act with so much the more Confidence, as there is no Danger of its Provisions and Warlike Stores being intercepted by an English Squadron; for by Virtue of a Treaty just concluded between our Court and Sweden and Denmark, these three Powers combine to keep all foreign Fleets out of the Baltic.

April 28. The King hath purchased the St. Anne, a Genoese Ship of War, of 64 Guns, lately arrived from Lisbon at Toulon. It is thought that we shall procure others in the same Manner.

Dunkirk, April 25. Yesterday the Artificers began to fit out here the Vesuvius, Ætna, and Salamander Fireships; but we know no more of their Destination, than of that of our flat-bottomed Boats, which are also ordered to be got ready.

LONDON, May 10.

The English will not imitate the Dutch, who after taking Possession of Pondicherry, in the Year 1693, restored it at the Peace of Reswic. No, the English will destroy it first; they will not leave one Stone upon another, since England has become the Rival of France; that is, since they have tried each others Strength, and found that neither of them could boast a superior Degree of Valour, Genius or Resources. But Circumstances are greatly altered; Quebec (perhaps Montreal) Senegal, Goree, Guadaloupe, Louisbourg, Pondicherry (if the News proves true) no longer belong to France; her Marine almost destroyed, is no longer able to make Head against 250 British Men of War, who cover the Seas; in Consequence of which, her Commerce is expiring. England gives Law; England triumphs; England eternizes its Glory and Projects.

It is reported that a Southern Power has offered the most potent Prince in Europe Three Millions to stand neuter in the approaching Italian War, and was refused, on Account of subsisting Treaties to one of his best Friends.

Divers private Letters from Petersburgh, by the Way of Hamburgh, import, that Mr. Keith, the British Envoy at that Court, lately used his utmost Endeavours to prevail upon the Empress of Russia to withdraw her Troops from the King of Prussia's Dominions; but tho' he made some advantageous Offers, they were absolutely rejected, and his Excellency has been told once for all, that it will be in vain for him to harp any more upon this String, the Russian Court being firmly resolved not to deviate in the least from the System it has adopted.

They write from Paris, that their Hopes of a speedy Peace with England are still kept up by the Stay which the Marquis de Grimaldi makes at that Court, and by the Orders which have been sent to the Count de Affry to prepare for returning to Versailles on the shortest Notice, to give his Majesty an Account of the actual State of his Negociation, and the Result of his Conferences with Duke Lewis of Wolfenbuttle, and Major-General Yorke. This Affair, it was added, meets with so much Opposition in Council, that it is feared it will not be concluded so soon as was expected. The Friends of the House of Austria leave no Stone unturned to induce the Ministry to try the Fate of another Campaign. The real Friends to their Country oppose this Measure with great Warmth; and their Disputes will, it is thought, occasion some Change in the Ministry.

Letters from Hanover of the 9th Inst. import, that an unexpected Stop had been put to exchanging and ransoming the French Prisoners. The French Court has agreed to pay 800,000 Rix Dollars for their Prisoners, which has not been executed for want of Money.

May 15. The following is Part of the Character of the celebrated Voltaire (who is said to have lately died very suddenly at Geneva) which was wrote by the King of Prussia a few Years since.

"He is first polite, then cold, then disgusting. He is attached to nothing by Choice, but to every Thing by Inconstancy. He has a clear Head, and a corrupt Heart. His Vanity is excessive, but his Avarice is yet greater than his Vanity. He is always superficial, because he is not able to be deep. He would fain be an extraordinary Man, and an extraordinary Man he most certainly is."

May 20. They write from Paris, that a bloody Action is every Day expected between M. Broglio and Prince Ferdinand, but that those who are in the Secret of Affairs affirm, that the French General has demanded a Suspension of Arms.

The Sentiment of a certain high Personage concerning Lord Ferrers, ought publickly to be recorded, as worthy the illustrious Protector of a free People. "I distinguish, (said this Personage) greatly between the Cases of Treason, and that for which Earl Ferrers stands convicted; Connections, Prejudices, Education itself, often render the unhappy Traitor a fit Object for Mercy, as being in other Respects perhaps a valuable Man, and a good Subject: But, for this Lord, he can only be considered as a common Enemy to his Fellow Creatures, and as such not fit to live among them."

We are informed, that there was a vast Concourse of People to hear Mr. Whitefield speak in Bunhil Fields, at the Grave of Robert Tilling, some think not less than 20,000.---There was no Burial Office read; but after the Corps had been laid some Time, Mr. Whitefield came into the Burying-Ground, and, in a declamatory Way, shewed how the Wages of Sin was Death; gave some Account of the Malefactor's Penitence; exhorted all in general to turn from their Vices, and to come to Christ, and pressed all Servants in particular to take Warning by the Criminal's Execution, and shew all Fidelity to their Masters.

May 22. The Commons have passed the Bills for granting His Majesty the Sum of One Million, by a Vote of Credit; also the Bill for raising 2,812,000 out of the Sinking Fund: And the Bill for paying off Part of the Debt of the Navy.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 15.

"One Woman's Lust of Power must spread Desolation far and wide. Amazing Policy! What a Waste of Men and Money to widen Dominion already too wide, depopulate Countries to grow more powerful! Strange Inconsistency! Indeed if all the Women in Russia were as prolific as the Queen, 70 or 80,000 Men would be but one Night's Work, who might in Time replace those she is going to sacrifice to her Caprice.---What a dreadful Account must one Day be rendered for Blood thus wantonly spilt.---The Declaration lately made to an Ambassador at Vienna shews a determined Resolution to hazard all. Deaf to the Cries of Humanity, deaf to the Voice of Reason, she plunges furiously on, in order to gratify her Spirit of Revenge. From such a Temper can Peace be expected? Nothing but a Submission to the most shameful Conditions can appease this ambitious Woman. And whoever touches the political String of Peace at Vienna, must tune the Instrument to Restitution, Indemnification, and Security. It may be that others are not quite free from Obstinacy, and require Terms which nothing but Conquest can intitle them to; and perhaps too it may be said with Truth, that these two German Rivals are like Cæsar and Pompey, the one can bear no Equal; the other no Superior."

BOSTON, July 14.

The Report we had lately of some Cattle being taken on their Way to Crown-Point, is without Foundation: One of the Persons who went with them returned here Yesterday, and informs us, that the Indians had Way-laid them, but while they were preparing to fall on the Guard, a Party came from Crown-Point to escort them, whereby the Enemy were disappointed in their Design: Our Informant left Crown-Point Yesterday Seven-night, and was no more than three Days coming from thence to No. 4, and two Days more to Rutland.---Colonel Haviland commands at Crown-Point: Major Rogers with his Rangers were there, and filling up his Companies with those who had a Mind to enlist out of the Provincials: Our Troops were hearty, and in high Spirits; some of them employed in getting the Battoes and other Things in Readiness to go down the Lake; while others are employed in making a good Waggon Road from Crown-Point to No. 4: At the same Time the New-Hampshire Troops are making the Road from No. 4 towards Crown-Point.

Last Week one Chamberlain, belonging to Fort Dummer, arrived there in about ten Days from Montreal, after a tedious Captivity: He says, that the Indians, despairing of all Succours from France, were packing up their All, in order to go to the Mississippi, and were going to carry all their Prisoners with them: That he had several times attempted to make his Escape, but was discovered, till the last, when in their Confusion they did not keep such a strict Watch over them as usual, he effected it.

General M-------y has said, that with five Regiments compleat, he should not doubt of soon making an entire Conquest of Canada. This Force he has not. But we do not much regret it, when we look to the fine Army under General Amherst, well provided, and able to command the best Supplies of every Sort. Canada must now in all Probability be speedily and totally reduced, whenever this Army enters the Country. The Enemy it must be confessed have shewn Spirit and Alertness. Notwithstanding the Blow they received the last Year, they collected their remaining Force, they made Preparations for a Siege, they went from Montreal, risquing the leaving that and all the upper Part of their Country naked and defenceless, and laid Siege to Quebec, very early in the Season, much earlier than we suspected that an Army in that Climate could take the Field. But thank Heaven, through the Bravery of our Officers and Troops in that City, they were repulsed. They have now no Hopes of recovering their Capital. By what they suffered last Year, and this Season, before Quebec, their regular Force is almost reduced to nothing: The Flower of their Colony Troops is cut off: Their Supplies are exhausted; particularly their Ammunition; in their precipitate Flight from before Quebec, they left every Thing necessary for the Defence of their Country. We have the entire Command of the River St. Lawrence, and consequently they can have no Hope of any Succour from France. No one can doubt that they made their utmost Efforts for regaining their Capital, upon which their All depends.-------Their whole Force was drawn together and exerted upon this Occasion; and yet this Force could not withstand the last Sally made by the Garrison of Quebec; a Garrison which at that Time, did not exceed 2500 effective Men. This demonstrates how much their Courage is broken, and their Strength reduced; and how little able they are to resist a fresh, well conducted, and resolute Army.------So fair a Prospect we now have of bringing to a speedy Issue, the grand Dispute in America, to the lasting Repose of these Colonies, and the Glory and Fecility of the British Nation, which has already expended so much Blood, and such immense Treasures in this important Cause. There is not a Briton, but impatiently wishes to see so happy an Event.

NEW-YORK, *July* 21.

On Saturday, the 12th Instant, arrived at New-Port, by Long Land, Mr. Joseph Pike, of that Place, who was at Oswego in the Year 1756, when that Place unfortunately fell into the Hands of the Enemy. He, with thirteen more English Prisoners, were by Order of the French General, St. Luke, delivered to 25 Savages (natural Allies of the French) Twelve made their Escape. Pike and another were soon after conducted into the Woods by the Indians, who employed them in hunting for six Months, in the Fall and Winter. After which, those two unhappy Persons were conveyed to a Town called Conassatego, inhabited by Part of an Indian Nation. The next Season their Exercise was hunting. The third, they were commanded to perform the same Duty, but were obliged to return in four Months, Beaver proving so scarce, as not to afford the Indians sufficient Game; during their Return their only Sustenance was Barks of Trees and Roots. In the Summer of the fourth Year, their Business was to clear Land, and raise Corn. In the Fall Pike, and his Fellow Sufferer, were sold for 3 Years to 2 different French Merchants, for 150 Pistereens each; one of which died

in 2 Months; when they were conducted to a Prison at Montreal, where they continued in a miserable Condition, upon a nauseous and slender Allowance, till a Flag of Truce was prepared to receive them, and 128 other English Prisoners, which were safely landed at Crown-Point.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, July 10, 1760.

"I take this Opportunity of acquainting you of our worthy Friend Denormandie's having been drowned on his Passage from Oswego to Niagara, almost at the latter. A Sea struck his Whale Boat, and split her; he depending on his Swimming, stripped his Coat and Jacket off, and plunged in; the rest of the Crew staid on the Wreck with Safety, while poor Denormandie, in spite of all the Boats that came to his Assistance, after a long Struggle, perished. The Waistband of his Breeches gave Way, and they fell down to his Feet, and was the immediate Cause of his Death. His Body was cast on Shore at Niagara the next Morning, and was decently interred.

"The General, and most of the Troops, are at Oswego; and Major Gladwin, with 5 or 600 Men, are set off from Niagara for Presque-Isle, upon a secret Expedition, which Time must bring to our Knowledge."

Saturday last a Gentleman arrived here from Crown-Point, which Place he left the Sunday before. Our Army there, consisting of 5000 effective Men, was well, and in high Spirits, and supplied with all Sorts of Necessaries in great Abundance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

A Gentleman writes from Antigua, that the Montague Man of War, lately arrived there from Quiberon Bay, brought Advice, that of 30 odd Ships of War, fitted out by the French to cruize on our Trade, 21 of them were at Anchor with Admiral Boscawen in that Bay.

Another Gentleman says, that not less than 40 Sail of French Vessels, Privateers and Merchantmen, are taken by Admiral Boscawen's Fleet.

We hear from Pittsburgh, that on the 7th Instant four Companies of the Royal Americans marched for Presque-Isle, under the Command of Colonel Bouquet; as did also Captain M'Neil's Company, of the Virginia Regiment: That on the Wednesday following Colonel Hugh Mercer was to march for the same Place with three Companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment, viz. Captains Clapham's, Biddle's, and Anderson's: And that two Days after, they were to be followed by two Companies more of the Pennsylvanians, commanded by the Captains Atlee and Miles.---The Destination of these Troops was not known; but from the Nearness of Presque-Isle to Detroit, it was hoped the Enemy would not be long in Possession of that Place.

By Captain Flower, from Providence, we are informed, that Captain Oliver, in a Privateer of that Port, fell in with a French One, of superior Force, off the Bite of Leoganne; when, after a short Engagement, he was boarded by the Frenchman, who destroyed all his Company, himself, Lieutenant, and one Man, excepted.

Two Vessels, belonging to Boston and Rhode-Island, and bound to Jamaica, are taken, and carried to Port-au-Prince.

'On Sunday, the Sixth of this Month, departed this Life, in the Seventy-first Year of his Age, SAMUEL DICKINSON, Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Kent County, on Delaware; and, on the Wednesday following, was interred in the Burying-Ground belonging to the Family, near Dover, attended by most of the principal Inhabitants in the County.

'He was a Gentleman possessed of so many worthy and valuable Qualities of Disposition and Understanding, that if Justice only should be done to his Merit, Strangers to his Person would imagine the Character to be drawn by some near and afflicted Mind; and to those who had any Intimacy with him, nothing more than that is necessary to make them preserve the Remembrance of his Virtues, and to render his Memory ever dear to them.

'The latter Part of his Life convinced all who saw him frequently, that such Things as seem to be the greatest Evils cannot make a GOOD MAN miserable even here; for having supported a tedious State of uncommon Pain and Sickness with so much Resignation and Patience, as to be always remarkably agreeable in Conversation, and very often acknowledging his Gratitude to the Supreme Being, for the Happiness he enjoyed in this Condition, he left this World with a Chearfulness becoming the blessed Hope he felt, and expressed, to his last Moments, of entering into another infinitely better.'

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Miriam and Ann, William Lake, from Jamaica.
Brig Recovery, Richard Taylor, from Lisbon.
Sloop Seaflower, John Robertson, from New-York.
Ship Union, Patrick Deady, from Jamaica.
Ship Hercules, John Hazelwood, from Salem.
Sloop Abigail, Joseph Arthur, junior, from Boston.
Schooner Polly, Benjamin Homer, from Halifax.
Sloop Duke of Marlborough, George Guy, from Rhode-Island.
Sloop Elizabeth, Nathaniel Bull, from Ditto.
Sloop Dolphin, Jeremiah Greenman, from Ditto.
Snow Industry, James Carman, from Amboy.
Schooner Esther, Thomas Burt, from Jamaica.
Ship Molly, James Sparks, from Ditto.
Sloop Batchelor, Benjamin Flower, from New-Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Morning Star, Michael Welsh, for Antigua.
Sloop Esther, Thomas Brice, for Fyall.
Sloop Molly, Abraham Adderly, for Bermuda.
Snow James and Mary, James Friend, for London.
Ship Dragon, Francis Hammet, for Ditto.
Sloop Henry, Richard Todd, for Montserrat.
Sloop Speedwell, John Stout, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Victory, Joseph Harvey, for Bermuda.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderson, for Hamburgh.
Sloop Dolphin, Jeremiah Greenman, for Rhode-Island.

CLEARED.

Sloop Swift, Roger Clark, to Jamaica.
Snow Cleveland, William Andrew, to Virginia.
Schooner Unity, Edmund Morton, to Boston.
Sloop Betsey, John Shearman, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Francis, Josiah Burrows, to Antigua.
Sloop Trial, John Gibbs, to Boston.
Sloop Phœbe, Standfast Wyatt, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Deborah, John Waterman, to Boston.
Sloop Lovey, Nathaniel Shiverick, to Ditto.
Schooner Molly, Edward Chapman, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Seaflower, John Robertson, to New-York.
Ship Syren, Richard Bower, to Maryland.
Snow Prince of Wales, John Yarrow, to Ditto.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 17th Instant, from off the Plantation of Mr. John Porter, near Christiana Bridge, New-Castle County, a large Mouse coloured Mare, belonging to the Rev. Charles Tennent, at White-Clay Creek; she is about 15 Hands high, with a small Star in her Forehead, paces and trots well, five Years old past, and shod before: Any Person or Persons that takes up the Thief and Mare, shall receive Five Pounds, and for the Mare only Twenty Shillings, with reasonable Charges, paid by

† CHARLES TENNENT.

N. B. The Mare is to be delivered to Mr. John Porter, or the Rev. Charles Tennent.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed, or intend to subscribe for that valuable Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems, whose Proposals were published some Time ago in this Paper, are desired to take Notice, that the Engraver and Printer have both begun to engrave and print the said Tunes, and are determined to compleat them as soon as possible.

Just imported, and to be sold at the lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, by

PETER THOMSON,

At the Sign of the Hand and Pen, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets,

ENAMELLED and blue and white India China-ware, such as Dishes and Plates, 2 Quart, Quart, Pint and Half-pint Bowls, Quart and Pint Mugs, Tea Pots, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Sauce Boats, Concucopeas, &c. &c. ¶ 6 W.

WHEREAS one Hugh Alexander, and his Wife Elizabeth, with three Children, named Martha, Mary, and William, left Ireland, from the County of Tarone, and Town of Balamana, within a Mile of Cookes-Town, about 21 Years ago. If all, or any of them, be alive, and will apply to Mr. William Carson, Peruke-maker, in Front-street, Philadelphia, may hear of something to their Advantage.

N. B. Also one Mr. Toranes Moress, who came over with the said Hugh Alexander, and is lame, if he will also apply to the above-said Mr. Carson, may hear of something to his Advantage. ‡

RICHARD WAGSTAFFE,

Has opened a Shop and Cellar, at the House of Andrew Stewart, at the Bible in Heart, the Corner of Black-Horse-Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia, where he has for Sale,

BRoadcloths, frizes, bearskins, fearnoughts, halfthicks, linceys, chints, cottons, calicoes, linens, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linens, checks, ozenbrigs, dowlass, sheeting, striped hollands, plain, striped and cross-bar camblets, corded druggets, mandarins, grograms, thicksets, knit patterns, velvet, cotton velvet, striped persian, sattin peelings, taffety, alamode, calimancoes, missinets, poplins, cross-bar worsted damask, durants, tammies, shaloons, flowered and plain kenting, Scots handkerchiefs, silk ditto, linen, cotton, worsted and yarn stockings, silk, cotton and leather mitts and gloves, cambricks, lawns, muslins, long lawns, sewing silks, threads, pins, nonsopretties, twilled and plain tapes, gimps, mohair, and mohair buttons, gilt ditto, silver wash'd ditto, white metal and horn ditto, pruning and other knives, scissars, variety of buckles, sleeve-buttons, combs, lancets, felt hats, looking-glasses, pewter of most sorts, copper tea-kettles, ribbons, ferrits, gartering, sweeping, hearth and scrubbing-brushes, rum, sugar, melasses, tea, coffee, salt, rice, &c. &c.

Where I hope my former Customers in the Country will continue their Favours, and an Increase of Customers by my Friends and Acquaintance, as I am determined to sell reasonable. The Favour of your Custom, as well as good Wishes and Recommendations, will be gratefully acknowledged by your Friend to serve,

RICHARD WAGSTAFFE.

N. B. I hope also, with my Partner GLOVER HUNT, for the Continuation of our Friends Custom in the Mustard Business, in which we shall endeavour, as we have done, to deserve their Favour.

*** Just imported from England, and to be sold wholesale or retail by said Wagstaffe, the only Agent in Pennsylvania for the Maker in London,

The BALSAM of HEALTH.

It cures all Manner of green Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, inward or outward Strains, Whitloes, sore Nipples, sore Eyes, Swellings, Cankers and Ulcers, Bites of venomous Creatures, and mad Dogs, Fistula's and Piles, prevents pitting after the Small-pox, and cures any Sores remaining after it. Inwardly taken, is good for Colds and Coughs, of all Kinds, and of Course for Diseases of the Lungs and Reins, Cholic, decayed Constitutions, and Consumptions, it creates an Appetite, and helps Digestion, Rheumatism, Sciatic, is excellent in the Spotted Fever, Bloody-flux, Gravel and Stone, Provoker of Urine, and sundry other Maladies incident to the human Body, being taken according to printed Directions given with each Bottle. ¶

RUN away, on Saturday, the 19th Day of this Instant, from Joseph Glasentine, of Kensington, Baker, a Welch Servant Man, named Thomas Jones, about 22 Years of Age, five Feet two or three Inches high, pinch nosed, pretty thick set in Body, of a thin Visage, wears his own short lightish coloured Hair, an old Hat with a Piece set in, and stammers in his Speech in the Welch Tongue. Had on when he went away, a dark blue Jacket, with Metal Buttons, a light Check Shirt, Ozenbrigs Trowsers, light blue Stockings, good Shoes, with one Steel Buckle, and the other a broken Metal Ditto. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in the Province of Pennsylvania; and if out of the Province Three Pounds, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOSEPH GLASENTINE.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to take him off. †

To be SOLD,

THE Bank House where the Widow Grant now lives; the Title is good, and is clear of Ground-rent, Proprietors Thirds, and all other Incumbrances, excepting One Shilling Quit-rent. The Purchaser may have seven Years to pay the greatest Part of the Purchase Money.---Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to WILLIAM HENDERSON, in Market-street, opposite the Indian King. ¶

Philadelphia, July 23, 1760.

RUN away this Morning from the Subscriber, living in Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, a Servant Girl, about 16 Years of Age, named Jane Rattlife: Had on when she went away, a short striped blue and white Linen Gown, a striped Lincey Petticoat, a coarse Tow Apron, a Pair of old blue Stockings, an old Pair of Pumps, and an old white Bermuda Hat; she is Pock marked, low in Stature, has black Hair, and has a very large Mark of the Small-Pox on one of her Arms. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures her, so that her Master may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

† HENRY HENDRICKSON.

To be *SOLD*,

A LOT of Ground, lying in Lombard-street, next but one to the Corner of Fourth-street, and joining to Cuddy Bedford's Shop; containing in Front 17 Feet, and runs back 77 Feet. The Title is indisputable. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply to PHILIP COLEMAN, the Owner thereof, in Abington; or to SWAN WARNER, and ROBERT HENDRICKSON, of Philadelphia, who will sell it on reasonable Terms. †

WANTED,

A GENTEEL House, for a small Family, in any of the public Streets of this City. Whoever has such to rent, may hear of a Tenant, by leaving a Letter at the Post-Office.

Baltimore Iron-works, April 28, 1760.

RUN away, last night, three convict servant men, viz. Richard Carman, a middle aged man, pale complexioned, well set, and speaks in the West Country dialect: Had on a dirty frock, of twilled linen, and his other apparel is such as servants commonly wear, and very dirty, as he worked at the coaling business.---John Carman, a lusty lubberly fellow, and brother to the above named Richard, is about 30 years of age, of a fresh complexion, and speaks in the West Country dialect: His apparel is coarse and dirty.---James Singewood, belonging to Col. Benjamin Tasker, came into the country this year; he is about 30 years of age, brown-complexioned, a middle sized man, well set, and stoops much in the shoulders: Has a parcel of greasy cloaths, which he brought with him from the ship, and two white shirts: He is an Englishman. Whoever secures the said convict, in any Goal, so that they may be had again, shall have Fifty Shillings reward for each, or either, if taken in this province, and if out of the province Four Pounds for each, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, R. CROXALL.

N. B. Richard and John Carman are weavers by trade. They all may steal other apparel, and change their names.

*** The said Croxall has a tract of good land for farming to sell at Little Pipe Creek, of about 500 Acres, about 20 miles from Frederic-town, in Maryland, and not more than 35 miles from the flourishing town of Baltimore. The said land is well stocked with timber and lime-stone, and several good springs on it. ¶ 8 W.

Kent, in Maryland, March 30, 1760.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSENTED last Night from the Subscriber, an hired Servant Man, named John Holeger, born in Maryland, by Trade a Blacksmith, wears his own bushy black Hair: Had on a half-worn Castor Hat, new Ratteen Coat, figured Irish Stuff Jacket, black Everlasting Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes. He has been a Soldier, and has his Discharge in his Pocket; he is about six Feet high, dark brown Complexion, and very coarse Features. He took with him a Maple-stock Fowling-piece, and is supposed to be gone towards Philadelphia, or Susquehannah. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that he may be had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ 6 W. AUGUSTINE BOYER, junior.

Virginia, March 20, 1760.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has built a compleat Forge, with three Fires in it, with all Conveniences in and about the same, on a good Stream, which it is thought will supply the Works constantly, so that he is now only in want of proper Officers to carry on the same, having both Wood-cutters and Colliers (Slaves) sufficient to carry on the Works constantly, and a Furnace about eight Miles distant: And whereas the Success of such Undertakings depend on the good Management of the Works, and good Workmen, these are therefore to inform those whom it may concern, that a Clerk is wanted for the Forge, who is not only well acquainted with keeping Accounts, but capable of taking Charge of the same, to whom good Encouragement will be given, and a Prospect of advancing. A Hammerman is also wanted, at Twenty five Shillings Pennsylvania Currency per Ton, and two strong young Fellows found to work with him; likewise two Finery Men, at Thirty Shillings per Ton, and two strong young Fellows to work with each of them: If either the Hammerman, or the Finery men, choose to find their own Horse, then it is purposed to allow Thirty five Shillings per Ton for drawing, and Forty five Shillings for making, to be paid in Specie half yearly, or quarterly in Paper and Goods, &c. furnished very cheap. A good Dwelling-house, Garden and Firewood will be found. The Subscriber will contract for three, five or seven Years, on the above Terms. As the Post will now come down once a Fortnight, an Answer to any Letter will be returned by the same Post.

Tbctf. BENJAMIN GRYMES.

N. B. Said Grymes has Sloops, that bring Ore from Moale's Point, near Baltimore Town, so that a Passage may be had from thence for any Houshold Goods.

March 25, 1760.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last Night, from the Baltimore Iron-works, on Patapsco in Maryland, two Convict Servant Men, viz. Thomas Woodcock, a thin faced Englishman, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high dark Complexion, short brown Hair, stoops in his Walk, and snuffles a little: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, and a knit Yarn Cap. Lawrence Farroll, an Irishman, a lusty well-set Fellow, 23 Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, black Hair, has a long sharp Nose, and a lubberly Walk: Had on when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Felt Hat, Country Shoes, and speckled Yarn Stockings. Whoever secures the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall have, if taken within the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by ⊕ 8 W. R. CROXALL.

N. B. They may probably change their Names and Apparel.

JOHN ADDIS.

Just imported from London, by Captain Bolitho, and to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

JOHN LOWNES,

In Third-street, near the Work house,

A Quantity of choice English Cheese, either cased in Lead, or without. Tbc.

Just imported in the ship Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, from London, and to be sold, at the very lowest rates, by

ROBERT LEVERS,

At his shop, in Third street, three doors below the sign of the Harp and Crown,

PINK, green, blue, yellow, white and cloth coloured silk damasks, sattins, peelongs, mantuas, grograms, striped and check mantuas, rich white ground brocaded sattins, blue, green, black and straw coloured taffeties, ell wide persians, plain, broad and narrow striped padusoys, sarsnets, sattin hats, full suits plain and flowered gauze ruffels, caps and ruffs of the very newest fashion, gauze stomachers with floss flowers and sleeve knots, purled head ditto, bugle ditto, bugle fly caps and stomachers, blown and black lace, gimps of various kinds, silk and silver egrets, frosted ditto, paste necklaces and ear rings, patche and court plaister, love ribbon and glove knots, black and white bugles, black, white and cloth coloured silk mittens figured and plain, chints, calicoes and cottons of the neatest patterns, printed linens, cambricks and lawns, Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheeting, cotton and linen checks, damask and diaper tablecloths and napkins, calimancoes, durants, shaloons, tammies, jeans, fustians, thicksets, plain and figured dimities, silk and linen handkerchiefs, white and black silk gauze ditto, thread and cotton stockings.

Likewise fine hyson, green and bohea teas, powdered and muscovado sugar by the barrel or any less quantity, wine, Jamaica spirits and West-India rum, with a great variety of other dry and wet goods.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Samuel Robinson, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the subscriber, living in Manaday Township, in Lancaster County, in order to be adjusted.

⊕ TIMOTHY GREEN.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, See the next Page.]

Philadelphia, July 16, 1760.

LOST between Chriſtine Ferry and Cheſter Town, in Cheſter County, a black Leather Pocket Book, with Joſeph Kinnard wrote in it, and the Date of the Year, with about Fifteen Pounds Pennſylvania Currency therein, a Silver Stock Buckle, a Letter or two, and ſundry Papers of Value. Whoever has found the ſaid Book, with the Money and Papers, and will deliver them to the Subſcriber, or to Thomas Jaquet, at Chriſtine, Adam Grubb, near Naaman's Creek, John Hanley in Cheſter, or to John Biddle, at the Indian King in Philadelphia, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by JOSEPH KINNARD.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1760.

To be SOLD,

TO-morrow Se'ennight, being the Firſt of Auguſt, a Plantation, called The Lodge, belonging to William Denny, Eſq; pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls, containing upwards of 45 Acres, with a Sufficiency of Wood, and extraordinary well watered. A Dwelling-houſe, with convenient Outhouſes, fit for a Gentleman. Very healthy, there being no Fevers or Agues laſt Summer and Autumn, in the ſeven Families next the Falls. The whole, or any Part, to be viewed two Days before the Sale, from Three in the Afternoon till Six in the Evening; and the Day of Sale, from Eleven in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon; at which Hour the Sale will begin. A Year's Time will be allowed to pay the Purchaſe Money, if required, on giving good Security; and the whole to be paid in Sterling Money, as the Exchange is on the Day of Sale. †

LOST, on the 14th Day of June laſt, between Weſt-Nottingham and Fogg's Manor, a Silver Watch, of the common Size; having a Steel Chain, and a Silver Signet, on which was engraved the firſt Letters of the Subſcriber's Name in Cyphers. A ſmall Picture of Mr. Pitt was in the Caſe. The Maker's Name Mercer, of London. If any Perſon has found the ſaid Watch, and will bring it to the Subſcriber, or to Benjamin Chandlee, Clockmaker at the Brick Meeting-houſe, in Nottingham, he ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

† SAMUEL FINLEY.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1760.

RUN away, on the 17th Inſtant, from on board the Sloop Recovery, Lawrence Brice Commander, now lying at Wilmington, four Men, all Iriſhmen, viz. Patrick Brown, talks broad, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears a green Jacket, and black Wig. Thomas M'Bride, ſmooth faced, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high. William Bowman, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Thomas Healy, about 19 Years of Age, has a ſmooth Face, and ſtammers much in his Speech. They had all taken a Month's Pay, and broke open the Captain's Cheſt, out of which they took 20 Dollars, a Watch, and a Gold Ring. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Men, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Six Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

† CONYNGHAM and NESBITT.

NEW-YORK, July 10. 1760.

RUN away from DENNIS HICKS, of Philipſburgh, in Weſtcheſter County, and Province of New-York, A Mulatto Man Slave, named Bill, about 20 Years of Age, has a long ſharp Noſe, with a black Mole on the right Side of his Face, near his Noſe, has very large Ears, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and pretends to be free, and can read and write well; ſays he has a White Mother, and was born in New-England: He is of a middle Size, and has a thin Viſage, with his Hair cut off. All Perſons are forbid to harbour him, and all Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off, as they will anſwer it at their Peril. TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward for ſecuring him in any Goal, or bringing him to me, ſo that I may have him again, and reaſonable Charges, paid by DENNIS HICKS.

N. B. This Fellow was advertiſed in the New-York Papers the 5th of June, and in New-Haven the 11th of June, 1759; was afterwards taken up in Waterbury, and was put into Litchfield Goal, from thence he was brought to Bedford, and there made his Eſcape from his Maſter again. Thoſe who apprehend him, are deſired to ſecure him in Irons. He was taken up by Moſes Foot, of North-Waterbury, in New-England. It is likely he will change his Cloaths, as he did before. The Mole abovementioned is ſomething long.

*** By Information he was in Morris County, in the Jerſeys all the Winter, and ſaid he would enter into the Provincial Service. ‡

TO be ſold by AQUILA ROBERTS, SAIL-MAKER, living in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-Market, on Society-Hill, A Dutch Servant Girl's Time, for about four Years. ¶

WHEREAS Iſabel, the Wife of Iſaac Barnard, of Aſton, in the County of Cheſter, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and carried off with her ſeveral Things of conſiderable Value, and otherwiſe uſed her Huſband very ill; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from truſting or giving her the ſaid Iſabel any Credit on my Account, for I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. July 8. 1760.

¶ ISAAC BARNARD.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot, in Marcus-Hook, nearly oppoſite the Market-houſe; the Houſe is two Stories high, two good Rooms on the lower Floor, with a good Shop, and three Rooms on the ſecond Floor, all neatly finiſhed, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Well, Garden, Joyner's Shop, &c. The Lot is 40 Feet by 320, with a good Orchard on it, very ſuitable for a Shopkeeper (where there has been one kept for ſeveral Years, and well accuſtomed) or for a Captain of a Veſſel that uſes this River, not only for the Pleaſantneſs and Wholeſomeneſs of the Place, but that all Sorts of Proviſion and Firewood are far cheaper than in the City. For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Reynolds, at Spy Park.

*** To prevent Trouble, the loweſt Price is Two Hundred Pounds. It now rents for Twelve Pounds a Year. Tbc.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the Neweſt-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for the Author,

A SMALL Piece, intituled, An INDUCEMENT to RIGHT THINKING; wherein is contained, many Turns, both diverting and inſtructing: In Proſe and Verſe. ¶

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

WILL be ſold, by public Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 30th of this Inſtant (July) to begin preciſely at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, A large Quantity of Deer Skins, ſome choice Beaver and Racoons, with a ſmall Parcel of Beaver Caſtor, belonging to the Province.

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſuing on a Judgment obtained in the Supream Court of the Province of New-Jerſey, there will be expoſed to Sale, at public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 30th Day of July, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, ſeveral Lots of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Prince-Town, in the County of Middleſex, and Province of New-Jerſey aforeſaid, adjoining the Lot on which the College ſtands, being Part of the real Eſtate of Samuel Hazard, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceaſed, and taken in Execution by EVAN MORGAN. SAMUEL THROGMORTON, Sheriff.

N. B. This was advertiſed for Sale the firſt of April laſt, but was put off on Account of the Death of the late Sheriff. †

Juſt imported from London, by the Captains Bolitho, Gibbon, and Robinſon, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SWORD,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Jonathan Evans's,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Ship King George, Capt. Dingee, from Belfaſt, and the Brig Mary, Capt. Shurlock, from Dublin, and to be ſold by

SCOTT and M'MICHAEL,

In Water-ſtreet,

A PARCEL of choice Beef and Butter, and a neat Aſſortment of fine Yard wide Iriſh Linens.-------They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirits.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1760.

Juſt imported in the Ship Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

STOCKER *and* FULLER,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Captain John Philips, and nearly oppoſite to Meſſieurs Uſher and Mitchell's Store,

A LARGE Aſſortment of India and European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. They have ſeveral likely Negroe Boys and Girls to ſell, and alſo a Quantity of Train Oil.

WHEREAS John Barr, who came over from Ireland laſt Year, has heard of a Brother of his, named Charles Barr, who came in ſoon after him, from Ireland, with one John M'Kirgen; The ſaid Charles Barr is deſired to come, or ſend a Letter to his Brother John Barr, as ſoon as poſſible, and direct to the Care of the Reverend Mr. Robert Smith, at Pequea, in Lancaſter County, near which Place he lives. T. b. c. 2 Mo.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing about 50 Acres ſituate in Oxford 6 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on Delaware River, with 5 Acres of Marſh Meadow, being beautifully ſituate for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a good Dwelling-houſe. The Title indiſputable. For Terms, enquire of Elizabeth or Thomas Jones, on the Premiſes.

[*Tbc.* ¶ 6 *W.*]

To be *SOLD*,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt-Nottingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing 100 *Acres of Land, through which runs a Stream called Little Elk, whereon is erected a Merchant Mill, known by the Name of Tanner's Mill, lately rebuilt, and in extream good order for Merchant and other Work, having two Pair of Stones, &c. Alſo other Conveniences, being in a fine wheat Country, only ten Miles from the Head of North Eaſt and Elk River, where it is to be had at all times in great Abundance, and fourteen Miles from Chriſtine Bridge. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the Premiſes, and know the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to Mary Read, at Chriſtine Bridge.* ☞

Philadelphia, June 5, 1760.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, at the ſign of the city of Mayheim, next door to Anthony Morris, brewer, a very fine black horſe, about 15 hands high, and ſeems to be about ſeven years old; his mane is trimmed a little, has a bob tail, no ſhoes, a ſmall ſaddle ſpot, and is branded on the near buttock thus △. The ſubſcriber had him cried about the ſtreets of this city, but no owner has yet been heard of. Whoever owns the ſaid horſe is deſired to pay coſt and take him away. JOHN NICHOLAS RHINE. ☆

To be SOLD by

JONES *and* GILBERT,

At the corner of Vine and Water-ſtreets,

A LARGE quantity of ſalt petre and other gammont, Burlington pork, barrels and half barrels, rum ſugar, coffee ſalt &c.

N.B. Said Jones and Gilbert have a large commodious lot for ſtoring any kind of lumber: Any perſon wanting ſuch, by applying, may know the terms. ⊙

SAMUEL CARUTHERS,

AT various Times having imported Hard Ware, has juſt imported in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, a freſh Parcel, which in the whole makes up a large Aſſortment, now on Hand, at the third Houſe turning up from Church Alley, in Third-ſtreet, remarkable for a boarded Awning over the Pavement. Where Country Store-keepers, and others, may be reaſonably ſupplied. There are juſt come to Hand (on trial) a few Mill-ſaws, viſibly good, being of a new Fabrick.

Said Caruthers has to ſell, a good Tobacco Engine, with all Appurtenances for papering Tobacco, and making Snuff.

¶ 5s, Tbetf.

To be SOLD by

ANDREW HOOK,

In Arch-ſtreet, at the Sign of Admiral Boſcawen, handſomely embelliſhed, and printed on the beſt Paper, the ſecond Edition (with very large Additions, Corrections and Improvements) of

A MAP of Nova-Scotia, and Parts adjacent; wherein is (now) accurately deſcribed Part of New England (from Boſton Northeaſtward) Nova-Scotia, its true Extent, Boundaries and Fiſhing-banks; the Iſland of Cape-Breton, St. Johns, Anticoſti, and Newfoundland; the great River of Canada, or St. Lawrence, with Orleans, Coudre, and the other Iſlands that lie in it. Shewing alſo all the various Communications, by Means of the Rivers Riſtigouche, St. Johns, Penobſcot Kenebeck, Choudiere, &c. between Quebec, and other Places ſituate on St. Lawrence River, on the North acroſs the Land, with the Gulph of St. Lawrence on the Eaſt, the Bay of Fundy and Arlantic Ocean on the South. The Engliſh Forts and ſettlements, and the Seats of the (pretended Neutral) French Inhabitants in Nova-Scotia; with every thing elſe worthy of Notice, or that may ſerve to give a true Idea of the Situation and Connection of the ſeveral Parts of that Country and of the Advances and Operations of his Majeſty's Troops that have been, or now are employed in thoſe Parts. Alſo in a vacant Part of the Plate are inſerted the (more particular) Draughts of the principal Places that are ſituate within the Bounds of this Map, viz. 1. The Situation of Halifax, Draught of Chebucto Harbour, &c. 2. A Plan of the Town of Halifax. 3. A Plan of Quebec. 4. A Plan of the Port and Fortreſs of Louiſbourg, with the Engliſh Works raiſed againſt it in 1745. 5. A neat View of the Town of Boſton.

Note, The weſtern part of this map contains the ſame places that are contained in the eaſtern part of a General Map of the Middle Britiſh Colonies, publiſhed by the late ingenious and accurate Mr. Lewis Evans; and as this map begins with the eaſtern limits of that, and proceeds eaſtward from it, ſo far as to include the ſtreights of Belle-Iſle, it may ſerve as a ſupplement thereto; and thoſe two maps together, afford an entire view of all the places on this continent, that have been, or now are, the objects or ſcenes of any military operations.

*** Price 3s. 9d. by the ſingle map; 3s. by the dozen, or 2s. 6d. by the hundred.

To be ſold by

ROBERT GREENWAY,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

A Certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and 35 *Acres of Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of ſaid City, on the great Road leading to Germantown; there are five or ſix Acres of Meadow, a conſtant Stream running thro' it, and a young bearing Orchard, under good Cedar Fence; the Buildings are in the Angle made by the Parting of the Road, near four Miles from the ſaid City; the Houſe is of two Stories, well built with Stone, and very convenient for Tavern, Store, or Trade; the Kitchen of Brick.*

Alſo a Plantation and Piece of Land, about 88 *Acres and a Half, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, about ten Miles from the ſaid City, now in the Tenure of Robert M'Curdy, the Houſe is of Stone, two Stories.*

Another Plantation adjoining, containing 125 *Acres, one Houſe is alſo of Stone, and two Stories and another Houſe of Wood.*

One other Tract of Land, contiguous to the laſt mentioned, containing 175 *Acres. Theſe two Tracts lie very ſuitable to form one Plantation of* 300 *Acres.*

And one well accuſtomed Meſſuage or Tenement, called the Black Horſe, at Buſſeltown, in the Townſhip of Lower Dublin, about 10 *or* 11 *Miles from the ſaid City, with* 48 *Acres of Land.*

Alſo one equal and undivided third Part of 200 *Acres of Land, in Weſtpain Townſhip, about* 13 *Miles from the ſaid City; the Owners of the other two Thirds will alſo ſell their Parts.*

And two Acres of Wood land, on the Great Road from the ſaid City to White Marſh. And about 360 *Acres of Wood land, ſituate in the County of Suſſex, on Delaware, near Miſpellion Creek. The Eſtates are all Fee ſimple. Tbc* 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, January 23, 1760.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. John Maydwell, late of this City Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

Tbc. RICHARD FOOTMAN, Adminiſtrator.

DANIEL KING, Founder,

At the Bell and Candleſtick, at the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of Copper Brands, ſuch as Mill Brands, City and County Ditto, &c. which far exceed Iron Ones for Neatneſs and Continuance of Heat; and one Property they have beyond Iron Ones that they will never burn out. He likewiſe makes all Kinds of Braſs Work, in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. ¶ 4S Tbetf.

To be SOLD by

JOHN JENNINGS,

Very cheap by Retail, at his Shop, the North-Eaſt Corner of Front and Arch-ſtreets, and where Mr. John Maydwell lately dwelt,

A NEAT aſſortment of chints, chints cotton and calicoes, black and white blown lace, gimp, white gauze and gauze handkerchiefs, flowered lawn, long lawn, lawns and cambricks, black, blue and cloth coloured peeling, green, white and pink coloured perſians, ſtriped ditto, taffeties, muſlin, humhums, whity black and cloth coloured womens and childrens ſilk mitts, black worſted ditto, a neat variety of ribbons, mens, womens and childrens cotton and thread ſtockings, worſted ditto, womens fluff ſhoes and pumps, black ſattin hats, chip ditto, ſtriped cotton holands, linen ditto, 3 qr. 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, 3 qr. 7 8ths, yard wide, yard 3-8ths and 6 qr. checks, ozenbrigs, 1 ſheeting, ſaggathy, thickſets, jeans, fuſtians, black, blue, buff and cloth coloured worſted breeches patterns, ſilk knee garters, herringbone, tammies, durants, ſhaloons, calimancoes, cambletts, hungarians, croſs barred fluff, cheverets, poplins, ſilverets, mens gloves, womens and childrens lamb gloves and mitts, blue and green halfthicks, red flannel, ſtriped kincy, ſtriped cotton ditto, brown roles, curled ruſſia, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romal ditto, kenting ditto, bed bunts, canvas, cruels and ſlacks, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, childrens ſhoes, bobbins, threads, ſewing ſilks, ferrits, worſted bindings, gartering, tapes, ſtock and wriſtband tapes, fans, ſhirt buttons, ſilk and cotton laces, worſted caps, playing cards, writing paper, ſealing wax and wafers, Barlow's pen-knives, claſp ditto, ſciſſars, ivory and horn combs, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff boxes, pins, Whitechapel needles, darning ditto, common ditto, ſilver ſteel topped thimbles, braſs ditto, taylors ſteel and braſs ditto, rum and molaſſes by the gallon or quart, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, coffee, green and bohea tea, chocolate, rice, indico, ſtarch, mace, cloves, cinnamon, alſpice, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, Weſton's ſnuff and corks, ſcythes and ſcythe ſtones, with ſundry other goods. [Tbc 2 Mos.]

Juſt imported from London, in the Captains Friend, Nicholſon and Marſden, and to be ſold by

JOHN LEACOCK,

Goldſmith in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following Sterling Plate, Jewels, &c. all of the neweſt Faſhion, viz.

CHASED Silver Coffee Pots, chaſed Waiters, chaſed Tea-pots, chaſed Slop-bowls, chaſed and plain Milk-pots, chaſed and plain Salts, with Glaſſes and Shovels, ſpare Glaſſes and Shovels, fine chaſed Corals, with eight and ſix Bells, chaſed Patch-boxes, with Glaſſes the Inſide, chaſed and plain Egg-graters, chaſed Tweeſer Caſes, ſhagreen Ditto, Caſes with two Dozen Knives and Forks in each, Silver handled, cut Glaſs Caſtors, with Wood Frames and Silver Tops, chaſed Snuff-boxes, gilt the Inſide, neat Punch Strainers, with two Handles, plain Silver Sauce-boats, Temple ſpectacles ſet in Silver, of different Sorts, neat Diamond, Garnet, and other Stone Rings, ſet in Gold, Stone Lockets ſet in Gold, Stone Buttons ſet in Gold, Ditto in Silver, beſt Sorts, Cornelian Seals in Silver, Compaſs Ditto, Mens and Womens Stone Shoe Buckles in Silver, Silver Steel Top Thimbles, Gold Cyphers, Fine Chryſtal Stone Jacket Buttons with nine Stones in each, Ditto ſingle, beſt Sort, variety of Garnet and Chryſtal Earrings ſet in Gold, three Drops and ſingle Ditto, Ditto Ear-bobs, with one Stone, plain Gold Ear-wires, with Joints, Scotch Pebble Buttons ſet in Silver, Diamond Sparks, Topaz's, a Variety of other Stones, Garnet and Chryſtal Shirt-buckles ſet in Gold and Silver, neat ſquare Girdle and Breaſt buckles ſet in Silver, Shagreen Caſes for Teaſpoons and Tongs, Ditto for Watches and Earrings, Turkey Oil ſtones, fine Steel cutting Nippers, flat and round Pliers, Shoe Chapes and Tongues, ſmall Bruſhes, Brass dapping Stamps, Pinchbeck and Amber Heads for Canes, Ruby and Whitefoil, Touch-ſtones, Borax, blue Melting-pots and Crucibles, Silk Purſes, Scratch Bruſhes, Files of moſt Sorts, Caſes of Lancets, Reading Glaſſes, Blow-pipes, Crocus Martis, Rotten Stone, Pumice Stone, Penny Weights and Grains, Drawing-plates, &c. With a Variety of the neateſt Silver Shoe-buckles.

Where alſo may be had, as uſual, all Kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewelling Work, of all Faſhions, at the loweſt Rates. ☞3 M.

To be ſold by

WILLIAM STANDLEY,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

WEST-INDIA Rum, New-England and Philadelphia Ditto, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Allſpice, Rice, &c. &c.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid William Standley, for Earthen-Ware, above twelve Months, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, Tbc. 20 W. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

July 31, 1760. NUMB. 1649.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE *in* PHILADELPHIA.

A

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, J. Anſon, Molly Avery, John Alvey, Lambert Ammerſon, Joſeph Andover (2) Robert Akin, Mary Anderſon, and Mr. Anderſon, all in Philadelphia; Jane Anderſon, and William Anderſon (2) Cheſter County; John Alliſon, Donegall; John Alexander, Cæcil County; John Andrews, and Timothy Akins, Eaſt-Jerſey.

B

John Buchanan, James Bye, Rebecca Benezel, Nathan Bewle (2) Thomas Blackbourn, Mary Bell, Margaret Burnel, William Brown, Mrs. Bard, Captain James Bell, James Browne, Thomas Box, Sarah Bartlet, Catharine Barrott, William Baily, and Francis Burton, all in Philadelphia; Robert Barr (2) near Philadelphia; William Boyd, Dover; Joſeph Bonſell, Darby; John Baker, David Bewhenas, Samuel Briſbon, and Roſe Boone, Cheſter County; James Bamber, Whitemarſh; Nancy Black, Chriſtine Bridge; William Baldridge, Elizabeth Bearcroft, John Bingham, and Thomas Black, Lancaſter County; Iſaac Blange, Egg-Harbour; John Beauemoni, Bucks County; Dr. Robert Bines, New-Caſtle County; Francis Burtis, New-Jerſey.

C

Abraham Cuylar, William Caſſen, Adam Collins, James Campbell, Catharine Collins, Robert Culton, Jacob Carickher, Jane Cradock, James Craig, Daniel Cathedy, David Curry, John Chabrud, Jacob Cook, Cat. Calahan, Widow Claſe, Samuel Carpenter, Suſannah Copp, Robert Cockran, Captain James Caldwell, John Carſon, Elizabeth Crawford, Michael Curſwell, and Richard Clark, all in Philadelphia; William Clark, John Chriſty, James Cameron, and Jane Cordie, all in Pennſylvania; John Chapman, Bucks County; David Corry, New-London; Adam Collins, New-Jerſey; Jacob Clement, Weſt New-Jerſey; Charles Curſon, Duck-Creek; Hugh Carſon, Chriſtine; Ann Clever, Wilmington; Richard Carroll, New-Caſtle County; John Croſs, and Daniel Clark, Lancaſter; J. Crawford, Goſhen; Iſabella Carrell, Nottingham; John Craig, Jonathan Coates, John Campbell, and William Clingan, all in Cheſter County; Swen Coleſbury, and William Carliſle, Chriſtine; Malen Cerbright, Bucks County; John Chambers, Kent County; Samuel Caruthers, Forks of Delaware; John Carty, Burlington; John Carter, Wilmington; John Chapman, and Colonel B. Chambers, Cumberland County; Robert Campbell, Cæcil County, Maryland; Joſeph Conwill, Lewis-Town.

D

Henry David, Thomas Dickenſon, Mr. Drury, Denis Duiel, John Daws, Captain Davidſon, Nathaniel Donham, Thomas Davis, and Richard Duff, all in Philadelphia; Jonathan Downs (2) John Daviſon, Mr. Dougherty, William Davis, and George Duncan, all in Pennſylvania; Arthur Donaldſon (2) Darby; Evan Davis, and Mary Darrolth, Bucks County; Abraham Dawſe, Whitpaine; James Dyſard (2) John Dyſard (2) and James Dilworth, all in Cheſter County; Suſannah Dugen, Lancaſter; David Davois, Briſtol.

E

Charles Egar, Margaret Elder, Peter Ewing, Andrew Elder, and Samuel Evans, all in Philadelphia; Anthony Eaton, Pennſylvania; Matthew Engram, Germantown; John Elwell, Pileſgrove; Abraham Emit, New-London; Joſeph Eddy, Cheſter County; Richard Eardly (2) and Joſeph Ellicott, Bucks County; William Ellis, Cumberland County.

F

Elizabeth Fitcham, Thomas Fox, Thomas Falder, Joſeph Fitzgerald, Pat. Farrell, Pat. Fogkiſon, John Forreſter, Ann Foley, Mary Farmer, and Judey Ferer, all in Philadelphia; John Finey, near Philadelphia; Elizabeth Flemen, Pennſylvania; Margaret Ferguſon, Jacob Freley, and John Foſter, all in Bucks County; James Forguſon, and Jeremiah Foſter, Carliſle; David Ferriſs, Wilmington; Daniel Finney (2) Dover; Thomas Farr, and William Frazer, Eſq; New-Jerſey.

G

Governor Glen, Michael Ganter, Lowick Gaſs, Thomas Gregory, W. Groom, Joſeph Greſwold, Captain Gardner, and Sarah Gaſs, all in Philadelphia; Alexander Gay, James Ginnis, Alexander Gordon, Ruth Grant, Robert Gibſon, Robert Gorrell, and Patrick Gray, all in Pennſylvania; William Green (2) Wilmington; Thomas Garvin, John Gordan, John Greeſie, John Garvin, and Robert Good, all in Lancaſter County; George Greer (3) Shamony; Alexander Grayden, Briſtol; James Gardner, Kent County; John Garretſon, New-Caſtle; Daniel Gobel, Kingwood; Joſeph Goldy, Gloucester; Maurice Granvill, Hunterdon County; Mr. Grubb, Cheſter.

H

James Henry, Robert Howard (2) James Henry, Andrew Hook, Sampſon Harvy, Nicholas Heſs, Catharine Hezart, Charles Haynes, Sophia Holcomb (2) John Holeurne, Captain Philip Hall, Captain Charles Hughes, Arthur Heme, and Edmond Higgens, all in Philadelphia; John Hutton, and J. C. Hynſon, in Pennſylvania; John Hendy, James Helmes, William Hutchinſon, Henry Haſtings, and James Hutchinſon, all in Cheſter County; Reynold Howell, John Humes, George Hill, and John Hopkins, all in New-Caſtle County; John Hamilton (2) Chriſtine; John Hinchman, Glouceſter County; Elizabeth Holmick, Reading; Thomas Jones, Berks County; Ruth Hamilton, York-Town; James Henderſon, Carliſle; Robert Hacket, New-Jerſey; W. Harvie, and Andrew Harris, Cæcil County; John Hamilton, Welch Tract; William Henry, Lancaſter; Barbara Holigh, Bucks County.

I

Thomas Jervis, Mary Jones (2) John Jeay, J. Jones (2) Colin Johnſon, George Judkin (2) Captain E. Jones, and James Jackſon, all in Philadelphia; Obadiah Johnſton, Darby; Thomas Jenning (2) Philadelphia County; Jacob Jacobs, Wilmington; Capt. Pet. Jaquet (2) Chriſtine Ferry; Chriſtopher Jacoby, Bakers-Town; Mary James, Cheſter County; Ann Jackſon, Nottingham; Henry Ireland, Weſt-Jerſey.

K

Jacob Kencher, Capt. J. Karr, and John Kenney, all in Philadelphia; Mary Kilkenny, Pennſylvania; John Kenkead, Cheſter County; Mary Kully, Cumberland County; Sarah Kimſey, Glouceſter; John Koſt, and Capt. Roger Kellet, Lancaſter County; Jacob Kollick, Lewis-Town.

L

Andrew Lowrie, Richard Lavers, Englebert Lock, Rob. Lumſdain, Elizabeth Leacy, Alexander Laird, John Linchean, Ann Lein, Benjamin Luſher, Ann Lee, and John Lampkin (2) all in Philadelphia; Myer Levy, and Samuel Lawremore, Kingſton; Michael Lightbody, and Thomas Luſk, Pennſylvania; Robert Luſk, Cheſter County; Martha Locktown, Wilmington; Benjamin Lardner (5) Duck-Creek; Archibald Laird (2) Forks of Delaware; John Liken, and Thomas Liken, Oxford Townſhip; Nicholas Lyſaght, N. Jerſey.

M

Jacob Morgan, Benjamin Moriſon, Joſeph Myers, John Mearks, Captain Richard Maitland, Richard Miller (2) Archibald M'Dermed (2) Frederick Moſchell, Iſaac Milner (2) John M'Dermet, John M'Milleans, Luke Murphy, Aug. Machon, John Milnor (3) Archibald M'Neall, Cane M'Manun, William Murphy, John Maydwell (2) Francis Mills, Edward Miher, John M'Auly, and Thomas Moore, all in Philadelphia; Robert M'Mullan, Darby; Rev. H. Muhlenberg, Germantown; N. M'Coleman, Samuel Moore, William M'Carrell Agneſs M'Bride, James M'Craken, David Miller, James M'Ginneſs, and Edmund Maquire, all in Pennſylvania; Richard M'William, and John M'Clughan (2) New-Caſtle; John M'Kee, Arthur M'Cafferty, and John M'Clea, all near New-Caſtle; Cornelius M'Donald, Nottingham; Tobias Morgan, Glouceſter County; John Moore, Lucretia Moore, and Thomas Miller, all in New-Jerſey; William Morriſon, J. Marſh, James Macey, Benjamin Mendenhall, Ann M'Nab, James M'Gready, John M'Phearſon, George Moore, and Jane M'Kee, all in Cheſter County; James Morris, and William Murray, Bucks County; Jane M'Dowell, Croſs Roads; Daniel M'Kinnon, Charles County; Widow M'Cormick, Sweetara Creek; John Miller, Reading; Richard Metcalf (2) Lewis-Town; Thomas M'Connel (2) Somerſet County; James M'Donald, Lancaſter County; Archibald M'Nair, York County; John Montgomery, and James M'Farland, Carliſle.

N

Capt. Thomas Nelres, and Maurice Nihell (4) Philadelphia; James Nickell, and Daniel Nuney, Pennſylvania; Mary Niel, Wapping Townſhip; William Noblet, Cheſter County, John Nickells, Great-Valley.

O

William Oulſtone, William Oldfield, Mr. Ofeland, and William Ogborne, all in Philadelphia; Mary Oglebee, Pennſylvania.

P

Captain Job Pollard, Capt. J. Philips, Joſeph Pearſall, James Porter, Mrs. Poet, Thomas Phipps, Peter Parris, and Capt. Robert Power, all in Philadelphia; Lewis Pennis, and Robert Peal, Pennſylvania; Mary Pemberton, Germantown; John Potts, and William Parker, Cumberland County; John Padrick, Marcus-hook, Richard Parſon, Rights-Town; William Philips (2) New-Caſtle County; David Pattricrew, Fogs Manor; Nathaniel Patterſon, and John Paſſman, Bucks County; Thomas Patrick, Glouceſter County.

Q

John Quin, Philadelphia.

R

George Reinherd-Glaſs, Bethia Roſe, Captain John Richards, James Richards, Thomas Renſhaw, John Randol, Joſeph Rok, and Thomas Ryan, all in Philadelphia; John Robertſon, Pennſylvania; John Rankin, and Joſeph Rhodes (2) New-Caſtle County; Joſeph Rearline, Mary Reily, and Edward Ruſell (2) all in Cheſter County; William Reed, William Rankin, and Samuel Rankin, all in Lancaſter County; Tom Robinſon, New-Jerſey.

S

Richard Sinner, Gamaliel Smethurſt, Alexander Stuart, John Soabuſt, James Searifsbrook, Co. Scandelon, Mary Smith (2) Mrs. Smith, William Sims, Robert Slater, John Shepherd, Simon Schrock, Mary Sutter, Capt. John Stratton, and James Stewart, all in Philadelphia; David Shields, James Shakes, William Steel, James Spence, Eſq; Nancy Scanlan, and John Stewart, all in Pennſylvania; Margaret Standley, Germantown; John Shoemaker, Coneſtogoe; James Strafford (2) Welch-Tract; Robert Scott, Henry Slight, and Samuel Simpſon (2) all in Bucks County; Pat. Smith (2) Lancaſter; William Smith, Northampton County; Captain John Strange, Wilmington; Lucy Skafas, Bethaven; Catharine Shoe, Newtown; Robert Scott, Robert Spear, and James Spear (2) all in New-Caſtle County; John Smithers, Kent; John Smith, Nottingham; Mary Shidmore, Oxford Townſhip.

T

Capt. John Trott (3) George Turner, and Elizabeth Thompſon, all in Philadelphia; Edward Teſt, New-Jerſey; Jacob Tanninger, Germantown; Anthony Teat, Middletown; John Thompſon, and David Thompſon, New-Caſtle County; Benjamin Taylor, Cheſter County; Stephen Twining, Bucks County.

V

Ann Valentine, James Varee, Edward Vaughan (2) and Dolly Vanderlip, all in Philadelphia; Zacharias V Luvenah, John Vangezell, and John Vaunce, all in New-Caſtle; John Virgan, Kent County; Doctor C. Voght, Lancaſter; William Vankirk, Freehold; Samuel Underwood, York-Town.

W

William Wilſon, Jeremiah Willis, Henry Woolſey, Sarah Windſor, Alexander Whyte, John Williams, John Webſter, John Watſon, Capt. William Woſdell, Samuel White, John Wilkieſon; Henry Whitaker, Robert Wallace, and Solomon Willeby, all in Philadelphia; John Welſh, Kingſton; George Whithear (2) Samuel Waddingham (2) and William White, all in Pennſylvania; Capt. Ralph Walker (2) and William Wilſon, Wilmington; John Walkinſon, Widow Walkinſon, John Wallace, and James Walker, all in New-Caſtle County; John Wagener, Robert Waker, John Ward, and Henry Walker, all in Cheſter County; Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; Reading; Richard Woodnitt, Salem; John Watſon, Suſſex County; Michael Wallace, Little-Elk; Sarah Windſor, Mount-Holly; Rev. Alexander Whorter, Pennſylvania.

Y

Elizabeth Young, Deborah Yuldall, Robert Young, and Ann Young, all in Philadelphia; William Young, and Thomas Yardly, in Pennſylvania.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

USHER & MITCHELL,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Fiſhbourn's wharff, at the loweſt prices for ready money, or the uſual credit, the following goods.

BLUE, green, ſcarlet and different coloured broadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, camblets, ſtriped and plain, of various colours, cotton velvets, 6-qr. yd. & 3-8ths, yd. wd. 7-8ths, 3-qr. and 11 nail cotton and linen checks, bed bunts, cotton and ſilk and cotton gowns, light and dark ſtriped cotton hollands, cotton counterpanes, cotton velvet waiſtcoat patterns, 7-8ths and 3-qr. linen handkerchiefs, yd. wd. 7-8ths and 3 qr. culgee bordered ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk gauze handkerchiefs of different colours, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns, Weſton's and Blandey's ſnuff, blue and white bed pattern and other calicoes, fine hair colour'd chints, kenting handkerchiefs, Scots flowered gauze, Scots threads from No. 9, to 60. nuns threads, taylors threads, ſewing and barbers ſilk, brown and white buckrams, ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons of various colours, black and white ſattin peeling, black, bluſh and white narrow perſians, ſilk and hair coat and breaſt buttons, mohair and ſilk and hair twiſt of different colours, writing paper, broad and narrow quality bindings, Highland, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, pins and needles of all ſorts, nutmegs, mace, ſhot of different ſizes, F and FF gunpowder, both glaized and rough, white and yellow coat and breaſt metal buttons, of different ſorts, horn buttons, mens, womens, boys and childrens worſted hoſe of all colours, and various prices, ſcarlet, buff, black and cloth coloured worſted breeches patterns, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, mens and womens cotton and thread hoſe, womens white and brown thread mitts, black mourning crapes, mens black gloves, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, bobbins and tapes of various ſorts, nonſopretties, ſhirt buttons, ink-powder, frying-pans, 3d. 4d. and 6d. nails, box-irons, handſaws, carpenters and ſhoemakers hammers, gimblets of different ſorts, axes and adzes, great variety of ſhoe, knee and ſtock-buckles, ſleeve-buttons, ſilver locket buttons, temple and common ſpectacles, mens and womens horſewhips, braſs bag locks, ſplinter and black padlocks, rings, locks and bolts, iron ſnuffers, ivory combs, knitting needles, braſs ink-pots, men and womens thimbles, great variety of ſnuff and tobacco boxes, true French paper ſnuff-boxes, fiſh-hooks, wafers, ivory, bone and common fans, ſhambuck, ſtag, bone riveted and real buck table knives and forks, ivory knives and forks, bone and buck butchers ditto, hunters ditto, ſpring ſlide ditto claſped, piſtol capp'd cuttoes, and burnt bone knives, buffaloe and buck handle Barlow penknives, two bladed penknives, variety of razors and ſciſſars, braſs barrel and hogſhead cocks, madder, ground redwood, long and ſhort pipes, &c. &c. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

FREDERICK BAKER,

At his Diſtillhouſe, the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, or at his Dwelling-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. Joſhua Emlen's, in Philadelphia,

EXCEEDING good Philadelphia Rum, by the Hogſhead, or larger Quantity, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, ¶

Bucks, ſſ. PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans Court, for the County aforeſaid, public Notice is hereby given, That Diſtribution of the clear Eſtate of John Williams, late of the Falls Townſhip, Yeoman (who died inteſtate) is ordered to be made at the next Orphans Court, to be held at Newtown, for the County aforeſaid, the 10th Day of September enſuing, when the next of Kin to the ſaid Inteſtate may appear, and prove their Right before the Juſtices of the ſame Court.

¶ LANGHORNE BILES, Adminiſtrator.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 12th of July, at Night, from the Subſcriber, of Jones's Neck, a well ſet bay Mare, ſix Years old, paces a Travel, and trots, has a large Star, a pretty big Mane, hanging on the off Side, a little white on her off hind Feet, and ſtands very ſtrait on her hind Legs, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, about 13 Hands and an Half high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, if ſtolen, and brings them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN MAXWELL. ¶

On Thurſday Afternoon arrived the Negroe Abram, Expreſs from the Army commanded by the Hon. Col. Montgomery, with an Account of the Return thereof to Fort Prince George, on the 1ſt Inſt. and of its ſetting out from thence on the 4th, and marching down into the Settlements.---The following Extracts from two Letters dated the 21 Inſtant, at the Fort, contain as full an Account of the Tranſactions of that Army ſince our laſt Accounts, as any we have ſeen.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Prince George, dated July 2, 1760.

WE marched from Fort Prince-George the 24th of June, as I informed you in my laſt we ſhould, and encamped at Ocunnih, a deſerted Indian Town, about 12 Miles from Keohwee. 25th marched 15 Miles, and encamped at the War-Woman's Creek. 26th, marched 10 Miles to Stickowee, an old Settlement, diſtant about 18 Miles from Etchowee, the loweſt Town of the middle Settlements. 27th, we marched very early, expecting this Morning to have a Bruſh, nor were we miſtaken: On the March we ſurprized four Indians, and took one of them Priſoner, who told us, the Indians of the Middle Settlements were all at Home, and deſirous of Peace; but we had not Faith to believe him. Within 5 Miles of Etchowee, in very advantageous Ground for the Enemy, we were attacked from a Swamp, through which we were to march; whilſt the Front of our ſmall Army were driving them from the Swamp (which they ſoon did, for the Cherokees, I dare ſay, never felt ſo heavy a Fire) our Center and Rear were buſy in taking Poſſeſſion of the moſt advantageous Ground on the Right and Left, which ſoon coſt the Cherokees dear, and obliged them to retire: In ſhort, we drove them from Height and Hollow all the Way to their Town, which we deſtroyed, and encamped there that Night. During the Action they endeavoured to frighten us with their Yelling, but we turned the Chear upon them, with three Whirra's, and three Waves of our Bonnets and Hats, which they did not ſeem to reliſh.

"They made a ſtrong Attempt on our Proviſions; but, by the good Conduct of Captain Peter Gordon, of the Royals, who commanded the Picquet, every Thing was ſaved, and they repulſed with great Loſs. 28th, we remained all Day at Etchowee, taking the beſt Care of the Wounded poſſible. 29th, we marched very early in the Morning, and returned to the War-Woman's Creek, without their daring to come near us. 30th, during our March to Ocunnih, Lieutenant Montgomery, of the Highlanders, who commanded our Flankers on the Left, ſurprized a Party of the Enemy on the Top of a very high Hill; he gave them a Fire, and brought down ſeveral of them, which the reſt carried off: They were in ſuch a Hurry, that they left all their Blankets, ſeveral large Bags of Meal, one Bag of Ball, and about 30 Pounds Weight of Powder, beſides Tomahawks, Pipes, &c. This Day Lieutenant Donald M'Donald fell in with a Party of them, and killed five. 1ſt of July we returned to Fort Prince George, after a very fatiguing Scout of eight Days, through a Country ſtrongly fortified by Nature; through which no Body of Men can march againſt an Enemy, without building Poſts at proper Diſtances, for the Security of Proviſions and wounded Men. This is a ſhort Detail of the laſt Week of June, 1760.

OFFICERS killed and wounded.

Of the ROYALS. Captain Williams, killed; and Captain Peter Gordon, and Enſign Eddington, wounded.

Of the HIGHLANDERS. Lieutenants M'Martan and M'Kenno, and Surg. M. J. Monro, wounded.

PRIVATES of both Regiments.

About 20 killed, and 60 wounded."

Extract of another Letter from Fort Prince-George, dated July 2, 1760.

THE 24th of June we marched from hence, and continued marching the 25th and 26th, without any Interruption from the Indians; but on Friday the 27th, about ſix Miles from Etchowee, the firſt Town in the Middle-ſettlements, the advanced Party under Captain Morriſon, diſcovered three Indians, one of whom he made Priſoner; who pretended that the Middle-ſettlements were for Peace, and knew nothing of the Army's coming up.----The Colonel did not give much Credit to what the Priſoner ſaid, but marched forward with the greateſt Precaution: When marched about a Mile further, the advanced Party, under Captain Morriſon aforeſaid, were fired upon by the Indians, from a Thicket: He nevertheleſs went forward, till his Party retreated, and himſelf was unfortunately killed.----The Colonel, on hearing the Fire, ordered the Light Infantry and Grenadiers to advance, which they did, and met with ſome of Captain Morriſon's Party, who told them, that there were above 500 Indians lying in Ambuſh; they however ſtill advanced, but could ſee nothing; although they were often fired upon: Coming to a riſing Ground, they at Length diſcovered a Body of the Enemy, whom they immediately fired upon, and obliged them to retire into a Swamp. The Colonel then ordered the whole to advance, himſelf at the Head of the Royals, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grant at the Head of the Highlanders. The Indians ſtill continued firing whenever they had an Opportunity, and the Army always puſhed forward and Firing, but at too great a Diſtance to do Execution. When they got as near the Indians as poſſible, ſeveral Platoons were diſcharged amongſt them, which muſt have done Execution, for they retired, and left off Firing. In this Affair the Colonel was ſtruck by two ſpent Balls, on the Shoulder and Ancle. The Army was then ordered to march into the Path, and go for the Indian Town; a flanking Party being out on the Left, and a deep River on the Right. This Path was ſo narrow, that the Army was obliged to move through it in an Indian File. The Indians obſerving this Motion, went off, and came round upon the Rear of the Army, fired frequently, and wounded ſeveral Men; but being at laſt diſcovered, ſome Platoons were fired amongſt them, and they ran off, ſome dragging others away by the Feet, Arms and Legs. The Front was fired upon two different Times before the Army reached the Town, but little Damage done: The Inhabitants were all gone when we arrived there, and their Doors locked: We found nothing here but ſome Indian Corn. The Army encamped on a Plain ſurrounded with Hills, and made Huts of Boards from the Indian Houſes. The Colonel had his little Tent pitched in the Center, as we formed the Square. Several Shots were fired on our Camp from the Hills around, ſome of the Balls falling within three Yards of the Colonel's Tent, but were quite ſpent. About Five in the Afternoon, an Expreſs came to the Camp, with Advice, that the Picquet, and Guard with the Proviſions, were warmly attacked by the Indians, but that they defended themſelves bravely, and killed ſeveral of the Enemy. The Colonel immediately ordered Captain Sinclair with 200 Men to their Aſſiſtance, who ſet out directly, and they all returned to Camp about Twelve at Night; the Enemy having been beat by the Picquet and Guard, before Captain Sinclair's Party got up to them. The fore Part of the 28th was taken up in dreſſing the Wounded, and putting every Thing in a proper Poſture of Defence; and all was quiet till about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, when a Shot was fired from a Hill at a ſmall Diſtance from us, which was followed by Vollies from a Body of Indians, for the Space of Half an Hour, without ceaſing. Captain Sutherland was immediately ordered to the River's Side with the Colonel's Company; but when he arrived there, thinking he was at too great a Diſtance to do Execution, he croſſed the River, and fired ſeveral Platoons upon the Enemy, which obliged them to run off. We received little Damage from the Enemy; they wounded only two or three of our People ſlightly. Several of our Horſes being killed, and others wounded, it was hard to determine what ſhould be done; for if we proceeded further, either our Proviſions or Sick muſt be left; the firſt we could not go without, and the Sick could not be left in a Place of no Defence, to become a Prey to mercileſs Savages: It was therefore reſolved, that the whole ſhould return; and Carriages were immediately made for thoſe of the Wounded that could not go on Horſeback.

The Whole marched about 12 in the Night, the Colonel thinking We accordingly marched about 25 Miles that Night, and the next Day, without hearing any Thing of them, till on the Morning of the 30th, when ſeveral Shots being fired off which could not be drawn, having been wet by Rain in the Night, at Aſſembly-beating, a Party of the Enemy, who had come through the Woods by a near Path (imagining the Camp had been attacked by ſome other of their Parties) advanced and fired upon the Centries of our Picquet, who were poſted at ſome Diſtance in the Woods; but they were ſoon made ſenſible of their Miſtake, and obliged to go off in great Haſte. After our flanking Parties were placed, and every Thing got in Readineſs, we began our March, and before the Rear had come off the Ground of Encampment, Lieutenant Montgomery, who was on the flanking Party of the Front, came upon a Body of about 60 Indians, who were lying in Wait for us, and drying their Baggage, Blankets, &c. in the Sun, which had been wet the Night before. Upon giving them a Fire, they all ran off; thoſe that were wounded they threw on Horſes, and carried away with them: Before all Lieutenant Montgomery's Party could come up, it being on a Hill, and the Men walking in Indian File, the Indians had left every Thing (except their Firelocks) which our Party ſeized, and what they could not bring away, they cut to Pieces, and deſtroyed.---Another Party of the Enemy likewiſe attacked our Rear, but were beat off, and ſeveral of them killed.---We encamped that Night about nine Miles from hence, and arrived here the 1ſt current; whence we ſhall proceed in a Day or two down the Country.---Captain Williams, of the Royal Light Infantry, and eight of the Royals Rank and File were killed; and two Officers, one Serjeant, and 32 Rank and File wounded. Of the Highlanders, two Serjeants, and ſix Rank and File were killed; four Officers, a Surgeon's Mate, one Serjeant, one Piper, and 25 Rank and File wounded, ſome but very ſlightly.---No Indians have been ſeen or heard of, ſince they were beat off the 30th in the Morning.

The following Particulars are mentioned in other Letters, viz.

THAT the Action between the Army and the Cherokees on the 27th ult. began at 8 or 9 in the Morning, and continued between 4 and 5 Hours, with little Intermiſſion. That ſome of Capt. Morriſon's Company ſuppoſed the Indians in the Thicket that Day to be about 500. That there were ſome Men killed of the Provincials and Rangers, and two of Morriſon's Company ſlightly wounded. That Morriſon behaved like a gallant good Officer till he fell; and his Company returned with the Regulars to Fort Prince George, who offer to continue in the Service, under the Command of Lieutenant Patrick Calhoun. That Captains Grinnan, and O'Neal, of the Rangers, and ſome other of our Officers, behaved with great Spirit. That there were at leaſt 500 Buſhels of Indian-Corn found in the Town of Etchowee. That ſome of the Army's Flour was thrown into the River, in order to get Horſes for the Wounded. That Capt. Williams (who is much regretted in every Letter) loſt his Life in going to ſupport Capt. Morriſon. That the Number of Indians killed may be about 50; and that, having many Rifles among them, they did Execution at a greater Diſtance than our People could. That many more Men muſt have been loſt in the difficult Paſſes on the Return to Keowee, had not the Indians been deceived, by Lights left in the Houſes at Etchowee, when the Army came away from that Town, whence the Enemy ſuppoſed them to be ſtill there, till they had ſtole near a Day's March. And that when the Army ſet out for Ninety-ſix, good Store of Proviſions was left with the Garriſon at Fort Prince George.

There is no News whatever from Fort-Loudoun; but we hope Col. Byrd has before now marched from Virginia, to relieve that diſtreſſed and unfortunate Garriſon.

Yeſterday Half-breed Abraham, and four other Creek Indians, who had been ſome Months at Mr. Galphin's Fort, near Auguſta, arrived at one of Mr. Queen's Plantations.

The General Aſſembly of this Province have voted 5000 l. at the Diſpoſal of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, towards the Relief of ſuch helpleſs People as have ſuffered by the preſent Indian War, and taken Refuge in the ſeveral Forts on our Frontiers. They have alſo voted 1000 l. as a Reward to to Mr. Thomas Mellichamp, for his ingenious Diſcoveries in the making of INDICO.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of South-Carolina,

The humble ADDRESS of the Commons-Houſe of Aſſembly of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, return your Honour our ſincere and hearty Thanks, for the Advices you were pleaſed to communicate to us in the Morning; and being deeply affected with the Contents of Col. Grant's Letter, which imports that Col. Montgomery will ſoon embark with His Majeſty's Troops under his Command, to join General Amherſt, humbly beg Leave to repreſent to your Honour, that we apprehend the Province to be in a much more dangerous Situation at this Juncture, than it was at the Time when the ſaid Troops arrived here; as the Upper Creek Indians have ſince murdered ſeveral of the Engliſh Traders in their Towns, and made no Offer to give up the Murderers, or make any other Satisfaction whatever; whence we have the greateſt Reaſon to believe they will ſoon break out into open War. And, by what is mentioned in Col. Grant's Letter, we fear that our implacable Enemies the French, have already ſpirited up, and prevailed with the Chactaws to aſſiſt the Cherokees againſt us. And notwithſtanding the preſent Rupture with the Cherokees has coſt the Province, in leſs than nine Months, near Fifty Thouſand Pounds Sterling, yet all our Endeavours to raiſe a Number of Forces, capable of preventing the Cherokees from ravaging the Back Settlements, have proved ineffectual. This being the Situation of the Province when we had only the Cherokees to contend with, how deplorable then muſt our Caſe be, ſhould Col. Montgomery depart with the King's Troops under his Command, and we have the united Attacks of the Cherokees, Creeks and Chactaws (the three moſt powerful Nations of Indians on the Continent) to repel, can be better imagined than deſcribed.

Being truly ſenſible of your Honour's good Inclinations to render every Service in your Power to this Province, we unanimouſly intreat your Honour to uſe the moſt preſſing Inſtances with Col. Montgomery, not to depart with the King's Troops, as it may be attended with the moſt pernicious Conſequences.

By Order of the Houſe,

In the Commons-Houſe of Aſſembly, July 11, 1760. BENJAMIN SMITH, Speaker.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I MOST ſincerely thank you for this Addreſs, which ſhews ſuch a watchful Attention to the Safety of your Conſtituents, in which you may always be aſſured of my ready Concurrence and Aſſiſtance.

Your Deſire, that Col. Montgomery would not depart with the King's Troops under his Command, will not be thought unreaſonable, as you have ſo chearfully granted ſuch large Supplies for the Defence of this Province, which have not proved equal to our encreaſing Danger and Neceſſities. I ſhall take Care to ſtate all theſe Matters, in ſo full and true a Light, to Col. Montgomery, that I perſuade myſelf, from a View of our Danger, and the Experience I have had of his Readineſs to ſerve this Province, he will ſtay here for our better Defence; if it is conſiſtent with the Orders he has received from General Amherſt, which indeed were given at a Time when his Excellency could not know the extenſive Dangers to which we are at preſent expoſed.

WILLIAM BULL.

[illegible], July 21.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here Capt. John Ingerſole, from Louiſbourg, which Place he left the 22d of June, by whom we are informed, that on the 17th a Schooner, which was diſpatched from the Iſland of St. John's, arrived there in 36 Hours, with Advice, that they had received Intelligence by ſome of the Indians, that there were arrived at Bay Vert, and lying in one of the Harbours there, five French Ships of War, two of them of 50 Guns, and three Frigates, of 20 Guns each; and that the French thereabouts were fitting out 6 or 7 Privateers, one of which a large Sloop, of above 100 Tons, taken by them laſt Year, under the Command of the above Capt. Ingerſole, which they had mounted with 12 Carriage Guns. Upon which Intelligence, the Fame, of 74 Guns, commanded by the Hon. John Byron, with two 60 Gun Ships, and two Frigates, one of 28, the other of 20 Guns, then lying in Louiſbourg Harbour, were fitted out with ſuch Diſpatch, that tho' their Sails were unbent and houſed aſhore, yet they got all in Order, and ſailed the very next Day (the 18th) in Queſt of them, and it was not doubted but they would meet with them.

And on Sunday laſt arrived here Capt. Homer, in 17 Days from the above Place, who confirms the Account of the 5 Sail of French Men of War being in the Bay Vert, but that they had received no Advice from our Ships ſince they ſailed in Queſt of them, tho' they had been gone 14 Days, ſo that it was thought they had met with them.

We alſo learn from Louiſbourg, that two Regiments of that Garriſon had ſailed from thence for Quebec, under Convoy; and that the Mines were almoſt finiſhed, for blowing up the Fortifications and other Works there, agreeable to his Majeſty's poſitive Orders, received ſome Time ſince.

The ſame Day a Schooner arrived at Salem, in 14 Days from Louiſbourg, in whom came an Officer from Quebec, which Place he left the 16th of June. By him we learn, that 26 Store-ſhips from England were arrived there; but that not above 4 or 5 of the Proviſion Veſſels from the Continent had got up when he came away, tho' Numbers were hourly expected: That ſome ſmall Craft were ſent above the City, in order to make Diſcoveries, and harraſs the Enemy: And that Preparations were making for the Garriſon to march in Purſuit of the French Army, as ſoon as the Reinforcement from Louiſbourg ſhould arrive there. That the People belonging to two Veſſels from this Place, and one from Halifax, were got up to Quebec, their Veſſels being taken by the Enemy, who came off from the Shore in Boats, as they were going up the River, juſt above Gaſpey.

In the above Veſſel came Diſpatches for his Excellency General Amherſt, from Governor Murray at Quebec.

By a Veſſel arrived at New-London, in 16 Days from Monto Chriſto, we learn, that an Engliſh Sloop, of 10 Guns, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Boats, had demoliſhed a ſmall French Fort a little to Windward of that Place, and brought off 5 French Pettiauger Privateers, loaded with Plunder to a great Value.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp on Crown-Point Road, about 10 Miles from Charles-Town, or Number Four, dated July 4, 1760.

---"The New-Hampſhire Regiment is allowed to be as fine a Regiment as any one raiſed in America; and are, in general, as willing to work as Men can be, but ſuch has been the Hindrances, ariſing from one Quarter or another, that altho' it is more than a Month ſince they arrived at No. 4, they have not advanced more than eleven Miles on the new Road, beſides building a Block-houſe, a Scow, a Boat, and ſome Work done in the old Fort at No. 4.---Many Bridges to make.---The Land we have paſſed over is generally unequal and mountainous; ſome Mountains forming an Angle of 20 Degrees, or more, at the Baſe, and more than a Quarter of a Mile aſcent.---The Wood thick and tall, and chiefly Rock-maple, Beach and Hemlock. The Soil naturally exceeding rich and good, and the more ſo the farther we advance.---It is judged, on all Hands, that it will be a Month before we compleat the Road to Crown-Point.---Two or three Days ago an Indian was ſeen by one of our Officers ſtanding in the Road, about a Mile from the Encampment. We every now and then diſcover Signs of ſome Sculking Fellows round about us, but we do not ſeem to be at all alarmed by ſuch Diſcoveries."---

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Thurſday, the 17th Inſt. the Maſſachuſetts-Bay Colony Sloop of War, arrived at Perth-Amboy from Boſton, in order to carry his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; to his Government of that Province.---And we hear that his Excellency's Baggage is all embarked, and he was to go on board himſelf, and ſail as laſt Thurſday.

Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Wincheſter, of 50 Guns, Captain Hale, arrived here from Spithead, in nine Weeks, but could bring no later, nor indeed ſo late, Intelligence, as we have already given the Public, Via Boſton, per Captain Lilly, &c. She brought under Convoy as far as the Banks, Captain Daverſon, from London, who is arrived at Boſton; as alſo two Maſt Ships for Piſcataqua, but left them the 2d Inſtant. She has alſo brought over about 40,000 l. Sterling, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in theſe Parts.

By the Albany Poſt we learn, That General Amherſt with his Army, was well at Oſwego, and were making the neceſſary Preparations to proceed forward. That they had lately launched a fine Snow to mount 18 Guns, beſides Swivels, at Niagara, it being more convenient to build there, than at Oſwego. That from Crown-Point they had Advice that Major Rogers with his Men being on an Iſland oppoſite Crown-Point Fort, cutting of Faggots for Faſcines, for the Uſe of the Army, the Out-guard was fired upon by the Enemy, who killed one Man, and wounded five, among whom was Captain Brewer, ſlightly: That the Major immediately detached a Party in Purſuit of them, but were not returned when the laſt Advice came from them.

Madrid (the Capital of the Pr. of New Caſtile, in Spain) April 7. Our Naval Magazine at Cadiz is burnt down. This diſagreeable News the Court received the firſt of this Month; but how it happened, or whether any of the Stores were ſaved, is not yet known.

Venice (the Cap. of the Dagado or Dutchy of Venice, in Italy) April 8. The general Opinion here is, that the grand Squadron of the Engliſh is coming to Minorca; the Conqueſt of which his Britannic Majeſty deſires, that he may have nothing to ſacrifice at the Peace, but for obtaining the beſt Conditions for the King of Pruſſia.

Magdebourg (the Capital of the D. of Magdebourg, in Lower Saxony) April 15. We have juſt received Advice from Pomerania, that M. Podewils, after obliging the Ruſſians to retire beyond Coſlin, proceeded to Stolpen with the two Battalions and two Squadrons under his Command, and in his Way thither he diſlodged a Body of 1500 Ruſſian Troops, that had taken Poſt in the Town of Rummelburgh. On the 29th of laſt Month, having met with another Ruſſian Detachment, he put them to Flight, and made divers Priſoners. In the mean While, General Tottleben, who had recently been joined by a Reinforcement of ſeveral Thouſand regular Troops, with nine Pieces of Cannon, took Poſt in the Defiles of Gottenburgh, with a View to cut off the Retreat of the Pruſſians; and the latter being aſſailed on every Side the 4th Inſtant, bravely withſtood

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by DANIEL RUNDLE, a choice Parcel of Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks.

the Enemy's ſuperior Forces, and arrived the ſame Day at Coſlin, with no more Loſs than ten Men.

Wurtzburgh (a City of Germany, in the Cir. of Franconia) April 15. The Affair of the Partiſan Froydeville is more conſiderable than was thought at firſt. His Troops conſiſted of near 1000 Men, when he was attacked by General Kleefeld, who killed 300 of them, and made near the ſame Number Priſoners.

Altena (a Port Town in the D. of Holſtein, in Germany) April 17. The laſt Letters from Sileſia import, that the Auſtrians were going to divide their Forces in that Dutchy into two Bodies, one of which is to make Head againſt General de la Mothe Fouquet, whilſt the other will endeavour to take ſome of the ſtrong Towns in the ſaid Country.

Paris, April 8. After the Death of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, our Miniſter at Hamburgh was charged to bring about a Neutrality with the new Landgrave. The Religion he profeſſes flattered us that we ſhould ſucceed; but, faithful to his Father's Engagements, his Serene Highneſs has threatened thoſe with his Diſpleaſure that ſhould make any further Solicitations about it.

Hanover (a City of Germany, in the Circle of Lower Saxony) April 16. The five Independent Battalions arrived from England have been named, The Legion of Britiſh Volunteers. The Engliſh Horſe and Foot, that came over at firſt, are gone to Oſnabrug.

Toulon (a Port Town of Provence, in France) April 6. Cargoes of Ship Timber arrive here every Day, yet there is no Appearance of any Armament, great or ſmall, to be carried on. On Wedneſday the Sail-Cloth Manufactory in the Arſenal was ſhut up, and we are afraid that ſome others will be ſtopt, ſo that nothing will be done here this Year.

Paris, April 18. The Baron de Breteuil, whom his Majeſty has appointed his Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Court of Ruſſia, ſet out the Day before Yeſterday for Peterſburgh.

St. James's, April 25, 1760. PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This Day his Majeſty in Council called for the Council-Book, and ordered the Name of Lord George Sackville to be ſtruck out of the Liſt of Privy Councellors.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, May 16, 1760

Extract of a Letter from Captain Archibald Kennedy, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Flamborough, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Liſbon River, the 14th of April, 1760.

"I ſailed from hence the 18th ultimo, in Company with the Biddeford, Captain Skinner, upon a Cruize. Nothing material happened until the 4th Inſtant, on which Day I diſcovered four Sail of Ships in the N. E. Quarter, ſteering S. by W. right before the Wind. The Rock of Liſbon at that Time bore S. S. E. one Quarter E. diſtant 36 Leagues. I ſtood for them, being to Leeward, and they not making any Alteration in their Courſe, ſoon came near within Gun-ſhot of the Headmoſt, who brought to at Five in the Afternoon. I fired ſeveral Shot to invite her to Action, ſhewing my Colours at the ſame Time. About Half an Hour afterwards the Sternmoſt brought to. I perceived them plainly ſpeaking to each other, and to be large Frigates of the Enemy, and one of them making Signals, which I judge was for the Government of the other two Ships, as they immediately made the beſt of their Way. Soon after the Frigates hoiſted French Colours, and bore down upon me, but the Biddeford being then about three Miles to Leeward (to whom I had made the Signals before of diſcovering the Enemy) I edged away, and at Six joined her, when the Enemy inſtantly hauled their Wind, and ſtood to the Eaſtward. We purſued them, and I ſoon came up with the ſternmoſt Ship, who poured a Broadſide into me, which I returned; and leaving her to the Biddeford, kept after the Headmoſt, with whom I came up at Half paſt Six, and engaged, as near as it was poſſible, without being aboard each other, until Nine at Night, when we diſcovered our Maſts, Rigging and Sails, to be very much ſhattered, and moſt of the running Rigging cut to Pieces, not having a Brace or Bowline left to govern the Sails. The Hull did not eſcape receiving ſeveral Shot, ſome betwixt Wind and Water, which were timely ſecured. Both Parties ceaſed Firing near Half an Hour, in which Time we reeved new Braces, and repaired all the Damage we had ſuſtained, in the beſt Manner it was poſſible, and then renewed the Engagement, which continued till Eleven at Night, when the Enemy made all the Sail they poſſibly could, and uſed every Effort to eſcape. I purſued her till Noon the next Day, but to any great Concern ſhe had the Advantage of ſailing ſo much better than the Flamborough, that ſhe had almoſt run us out of Sight, otherwiſe I flatter myſelf I ſhould have been able to have given their Lordſhips a more diſtinct Account of her. The Flamborough being much diſabled, and every Courſe and Top-ſail rendered uſeleſs, it was in vain to purſue the Enemy any longer, and I therefore made the beſt of my Way to Liſbon, where I arrived the 6th Inſtant. I am confident by the latter Behaviour of the Ship which engaged me, that ſhe muſt have received great Damage, the Fury of their Firing being much abated.——I had only five Men killed, and ten wounded, amongſt the former is Mr. Thomas Price, Lieutenant of Marines, and the latter Mr. Edwards the Boatſwain. They behaved extremely well, and I ſhould do great Injuſtice to all the Officers and Men, was I to omit acquainting their Lordſhips that they behaved with Conduct and undaunted Courage. The Biddeford behaved gloriouſly, keeping a briſk and conſtant Fire againſt her Antagoniſt, until ſome Time before Ten at Night, when I loſt Sight of her. Since I wrote the above, I have heard that the Ships we engaged were King's Frigates, and came lately from Breſt, one of 36, and the other 32 Guns, 250 Men each. The largeſt is called La Malicieuſe, commanded by Monſieur de Goimpy, the other L'Opale, commanded by Monſieur le Marquis d'Ars. On the 7th I had the great Satisfaction to ſee the Biddeford ſafely arrive here; but it is with the utmoſt Regret I acquaint their Lordſhips, that Captain Skinner was ſlain at the Beginning of the Engagement; ſoon after Mr. Knollis, the Lieutenant, was dangerouſly wounded, and died the 10th Inſtant, to whom I refer their Lordſhips to the incloſed Account, ſent me by the Maſter of the Biddeford, of the Action between her and the Frigate he was engaged with."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Stace, Maſter of His Majeſty's Ship the Biddeford, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Liſbon, April 7, 1760.

"What preceded the undermentioned Action, Captain Kennedy, who tranſmits this to their Lordſhips, can beſt explain: I ſhall only mention, that when the Flamborough and we joined, a little before the Engagement, though every Body was ſenſible of the ſuperior Force of the two Ships ſtanding towards us, beſides that ſeveral other Ships were in View, to whom the Enemy ſeemed to make Signals, we ſaluted each other with three Cheers, and ſtood in a Line to make the Attack, which the Flamborough began (by our Glaſſes) a Quarter before Seven, P. M. and the Biddeford got cloſe with the Sternmoſt and Commodore's Ship, about Seven, when the Fight began with great Fury and Regularity on both Sides. About Half paſt Seven, our brave Captain was unfortunately killed by a Cannon Ball. Lieutenant Knollis then ſucceeded to the Command, who with great preſence of Mind and Steadineſs, directed the Action till Eight, when he dropped, after having received a ſecond Shot in the Body; he was carried down ſeemingly dead. Beſides theſe Loſſes we were now conſiderably damaged in our Rigging; the Main-top-maſt ſhot away; ſeveral Men killed, and many wounded. Our People however were in good Spirits, and the Guns well ſerved; but the Enemy's Fire exceſſive hot.

"The Engagement was continued with Obſtinacy, and there appeared on each Side a hard Struggle for Conqueſt. Our People were now more cool and ſteady; a Principle of Duty took place of Rage, and they fought, it poſſible, better than before; one Poſt vying with another, Gun with Gun, and Platoon with Platoon, who ſhould ſend the quickeſt and ſureſt Deſtruction to their Foe; even the Numbers of the wounded Men returned with Chearfulneſs to their Quarters, as ſoon as the Surgeon had dreſſed their Wounds, which was indeed expeditiouſly performed. Our Enemy going large, under an eaſy Sail, kept very fair a-breaſt of us during the whole Action, ſo we luckily had no Occaſion to touch a Brace or Bowline, which were all ſhot to Pieces. About Ten their Fire ſlackened apace, one Gun became ſilent after another, till at length they hardly made us any Return, not diſcharging above 4 Guns the laſt Quarter of an Hour, tho' very near, and receiving all our Fire. We judged by that, they were going to ſtrike; but it ſeems they were preparing for Flight; for at ten ſhe made off, with every Rag of Sail ſhe could ſet. We then poured a whole Broadſide into her, and a Volley of Small-arms nearly at the ſame Inſtant, which were the laſt Guns we could ever get to bear on her. We attempted to purſue her, but found we had no Command of our Ship, the running Rigging being all cut, the Maſts and Yards quite ſhattered and diſabled; ſhe therefore went a-head very faſt, and about Half an Hour after diſappeared. What we have chiefly ſuffered in is the Rigging, no Part of which eſcaped. The Hull is very little hurt, and we have only Nine killed, including the Captain; 26 wounded, with the Lieutenant, the Majority of whom, I am told, will ſoon recover."

LONDON, May 17.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 5.

"Letters from Germany bring Advice, that the Duke of Wirtemberg, with his Corps of 10,000 Men, is withdrawn from the Army of France, and returned to his own Dominions; the Reaſon for which we are yet ignorant of.

"The Report prevails more and more (ſay Letters from the Hague) that the Belligerant Powers do not approve of the King of Spain for a Mediator; that ſome of them, regarding the Elector of Saxony as an intentional Aggreſſor againſt the King of Pruſſia, are unwilling to invite him to Congreſs; and that others, under Pretence of an Infraction of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, think the Swede in the ſame Caſe. How many Difficulties are there to get over! The longeſt Sword only can probably ſettle them all."

Tranſlation of Part of a Letter from Holland, dated May 18.

"The Embarkation of the Engliſh Forces has been of late the general Topic of Converſation here, and moſt People imagine there will be as warm Work this Campaign as has been known ſince the Commencement of the War."

May 20. Laſt Friday arrived at Plymouth, the Expedition, Capt. Cheeſman, of Hull, from Virginia: She was taken by a French Privateer, and re-taken by the Succeſs Man of War.

The York, Capt. Dobſon, from New-York, bound to Amſterdam, is loſt on the Coaſt of Holland.

The Rachel, Capt. Rogers, from New-York, is arrived at Dover.

The Good Intent, Captain Quill, from New-York, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

Arrived at Liverpool, the Richard, Levine, from New-York.

The Rondall, Capt. John Auſtin, from Marigalante, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton, is the firſt Veſſel laden at that Iſland ſince its Surrender to the Engliſh.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

By Captain Willock, from Liverpool, there is Advice, that the Ship Unicorn, Captain Dunn, from London for this Port, was aſhore on Barking Shelf, the 9th of May, and almoſt full of Water.

From Pittſburgh we have Advices of the 14th Inſtant, by which Major Gladwin, with 400 Men, was arrived at Preſque-Iſle, from the Northward; and that our Forces from Fort Pitt, it was thought, would be there likewiſe by the 16th of this Month.

From Albany we have Advice, that our Army at Crown-Point is very healthy, in fine Order, and ready to march at a Minute's Notice: That the 14th Inſtant Deputies from the Onondago Indians were at Oſwego, begging Peace and Protection: That our Brig and Sloop had juſt arrived from Niagara, and had ſailed again in Purſuit of ſome French Veſſels that appeared in Sight of Oſwego for four Days before their Arrival; which it was hoped they would ſoon come up with, as they were ſeen within two Miles of the Fort: And that Monſieur Puſhon is fortifying Iſle Royale, below Galette, at the Rapids.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. Wheat 5s. 1d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 40 to 60s. Pork 65 to 75s. Pipe Staves 11 l. Barrel Ditto 65s. Hogſhead Ditto 5 l. 5 s. Madeira Wine 45 l. Weſt-India Rum 4s. 6d. New-England Ditto 3s. 4d. Pennſylvania Ditto 3s. 4d. Muſcovado Sugar from 35s to 56s. Melaſſes 2s. 6d. Salt from 2s. 4d. to 3s. Tobacco 15 s. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12 d. Powder 11 l. Hemp 5 d. Bohea Tea 5s. 6d. Pitch 15s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 14s.

Custom-House, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Swan, George Seaward, from Piſcataqua.
Ship Jordan, William Willock, from Liverpool.
Schooner William and Sarah, James Simanton, from Falmouth, in New-England.
Sloop Swallow, John Peckham, from Ditto.
Schooner May-flower, John Murray, from N. Providence.

Outwards.

Sloop Duke of Marlborough, George Guy, for R. Iſland.
Sloop Elizabeth, Nathan Bull, for Ditto.
Brig Recovery, Richard Taylor, for St. Chriſtophers.
Snow Succeſs, John Gyles, for Antigua.
Snow Induſtry, James Carman, for Amboy.
Brig Charming Becky, Robert Patten, for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Polly, Benjamin Homer, for Quebec.

Cleared.

Brig Hibernia, Manus M'Shane, to Liſbon.
Snow Hill, William Hardcaſtle, to Madeira.
Snow Morning-Star, Michael Welſh, to Antigua.
Sloop Succeſs, Alexander Dyer, to S. Carolina.
Ship Indian Trader, Anthony Robinſon, to London.
Brig Hanover-Packet, Magnus Miller, to Jamaica.
Schooner Pretty-Betſey, Benjamin Clifford, to N. Providence.
Ship Elizabeth and Mary, Mungo Davidſon, to Jamaica.
Sloop Victory, Joſeph Harvey, to Bermuda.
Sloop Dolphin, Jeremiah Greenman, to R. Iſland.
Schooner Wolfe, James Taylor, to N. Carolina.
Sloop Elizabeth, Nathan Bull, to R. Iſland.
Sloop Duke of Marlborough, George Guy, to Ditto.
Schooner Carolina, Edward Vaughan, to Jamaica.
Sloop Molly, Abraham Adderly, to Bermuda.
Sloop Induſtry, Ephraim Eve, to Ditto.

DESERTED from Capt. Cochran's Company of the Firſt Battalion Royal American Regiment, Stephen Powell, 21 Years of Age, meaſures about five Feet ſeven Inches, is much pitted with the Small-pox, ſtoops in his Shoulders, and has black Hair, was born in Shropſhire, in England, and bred a Flax-dreſſer, hates all Manner of Work, being of a lazy Diſpoſition; he was formerly Capt. Cochran's Servant. Whoever apprehends him, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides what is allowed by Act of Parliament, paid by Mr. Lunan, Merchant in Philadelphia, or Capt. Thomas Barnsley, Paymaſter to the Firſt Battalion Royal American Regiment, at Fort Pitt.

Cheſter ſſ.

THE Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, made exciſeable by an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, are hereby requeſted to pay their ſeveral Arrears of Duty thereon next Auguſt Court at Cheſter, and make their Entries as the Law directs; for which Service I ſhall attend at the Houſe of Aubrey Bevan, the firſt three Days of the Court.

Haverford, July 29, 1760. Charles Humphreys, Collector.

BY Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs, WILL be ſold, by publick Vendue, under the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 13th of Auguſt next, to begin preciſely at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, A Quantity of Deer Skins, ſome choice Beaver and Raccoons, belonging to the Province.

July 31, 1760. J. F. Davenport, Clerk.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1760.

STRAYED away from off the Commons of this City, on the 20th of this Inſtant, Two Horſes, both of a light brown Colour; one about 14 Hands and a Half high, neither branded nor Ear-marked, has a bald Face, paces and trots, ſhod all round, and in middling good Caſe. The other is about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and near Buttock I R, has been hurt on the Back with the Saddle, ſhod before, and has a bob Tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſes, and acquaints the Owners, living in Cherry-ſtreet, near the ſix ſquare Church, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for both, or Ten Shillings for either, with reaſonable Charges, paid by Nathan Bewley, and Samuel Johnston. ‡

Philadelphia, July 29, 1760.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, about 3 o' Clock, on the 23d Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of John Hall, on the Briſtol Road, A Meſſuage, and well improved Plantation, ſituate in Lower Dublin Townſhip, a little Way on the Left-hand, as you go from Philadelphia to Briſtol; bounded by the Lands of ------- Cooper, of John Collet, of Andrew Hannis, and Thomas Criſpin; containing 112 Acres, late the Eſtate of Thomas Ruſh, John Ruſh, and others; taken in Execution by Samuel Morris, Sheriff.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, living in Paſſyunk Townſhip, at the Sign of the Butchers Arms,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in the Townſhip of Kingſeſs, in the County of Philadelphia, Part of which is in Blockley Townſhip, containing, in the whole, about 70 Acres, with a good Dwelling-houſe on it, a very good Spring at the Door; 40 Acres of ſaid Land is cleared; about 4 Acres of very good Meadow, and as much more may be made with Eaſe; the reſt extraordinary good Wood Land. The Title is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may ſee the Title, and know the Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber as aforeſaid,

‡ John Jones, Butcher.

WHEREAS the late Benjamin Aſke, of New-York, Eſq; was intitled unto one Fourth Part of a certain Tract of Land and Meadows, lying to the Northward of the Great Miniſink, on the South-Eaſt Side of Freſh Kill, called by the Natives Sankekenek.---And alſo of one Twelfth Part of the great Tract of Land in Orange County, called and known by the Name of Wyanda Patent: Alſo of three Forty-ſixth Parts of a Tract of Land in Orange and Ulſter Counties, called Miniſink: Alſo of three Thirteenth Parts of a Tract of Land in Huntington Townſhip, on Long-Iſland, called Half-Hallow Hills: And alſo of one Seventh Part of another Tract of Land on Long-Iſland, as by the ſeveral Patents recorded in the Secretary's Office in New-York, Reference being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. All which ſaid ſeveral Parcels or Shares of Land, were mortgaged by the ſaid Benjamin Aſke, to the late Meſſieurs Ebenezer Wilſon, Lancaſter Syms, Peter Fauconier, and Philip Livingſton.---And whereas the ſaid Benjamin Aſke, being indebted to ſeveral other Perſons, and in order to ſecure and diſcharge the ſaid Debts, did, by his Deed, dated the 27th Day of March, 1729, grant, ſell, and releaſe to the late Honourable John Cruger, Eſq; and Benjamin Price, Attorney at Law, now reſiding in Philadelphia, all his Right, Title, and Intereſt, both in Law and Equity, of and in the ſaid Shares or Parcels of Land: And whereas the ſaid John Cruger is departed this Life, whereby the ſaid Benjamin Price, the Survivor, is inveſted with full Power to ſell, grant, and releaſe all the Eſtate, Right, and Title, of, in, and to all the Parts or Shares of the above mentioned Tracts of Land: And the ſaid Benjamin Price being deſirous to diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in him, and in order to raiſe Money to diſcharge the Debts due to himſelf and others, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing and ready to diſpoſe of all the Right, Title, and Equity of Redemption of, in, and to the ſaid Land, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as are inclined to purchaſe the ſame.

Benjamin Price.

CAPTAIN LESTER FALKNER, intending to leave this Province early in the Fall, requeſts all that are indebted to him by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may expect to be immediately ſued after the firſt Day of October next, and all that have any Demands againſt ſaid Falkner, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and receive Payment.

N. B. Said Falkner has to diſpoſe of, a good three Story Houſe, with a two Story Kitchen, a Pump, and Alley, on the Weſt Side of Pine-Street, Society Hill. Tbctf.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, A Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Ridley, in the County of Cheſter, containing 154 Acres of Land, 70 whereof is clear, four Acres planted with good grafted Apple Trees, the Remainder, for the moſt Part, is very good Timber Land, with a Dwelling-houſe thereon, about ten Miles from Philadelphia, and about a Quarter of a Mile from the King's Road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter; bounded on the Eaſt by the Land of John Knowles, on the North by the Land of Thomas Shipley, on the Weſt by the Land of John Lewis, and on the South by the Swedes Line. For Title and Terms of Sale, enquire of Aaron Hibbard, in Blockley; or the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia, at the Houſe of Edmund Beach, in Front-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. †

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Bolitho, and the Indian Trader, Capt. Robinſon from London, and to be ſold by

WOODHAM *and* YOUNG,

At their ſtore, in Water ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, next door to Mr. Samuel M'Call, ſenior, and where Henry and Woodham kept ſtore,

A VERY *large variety of European and Eaſt India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, conſiſting of a compleat aſſortment of linen drapery, woollen drapery, hoſiery, ironmongery, and cutlery &c. &c. &c.*

*** *Whereas the partnerſhip between Henry and Woodham is diſſolved, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Charles Woodham, at his ſtore as above, he being impowered to receive the ſame. And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are alſo deſired to bring in their Accounts.*

To be SOLD,

A BRICK Houſe and Garden, 70 Feet front, and 140 Feet back; the Houſe has ſix Fire-places, two good Cellars, Stone Steps to four Doors, a good Oven, and Well, with other Conveniencies, ſituate at Spring Garden. Alſo another large Lot, containing 108 Feet front, and 140 Feet back; the whole clear of Groundrent. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Premiſes, may apply to Abigail Pedro. ¶

To be SOLD,

A RICH well timbered Tract of Land, containing 400 Acres, with a Patent, 100 thereof cleared and fenced, 25 of which is good Meadow, and 50 Acres more can be made; a Dwelling-houſe; a large Barn, and a young Orchard on the ſame, ſituate on Swetara Creek, Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County, being the Place whereon the Reverend Mr. Bertam, deceaſed, formerly lived. For Terms, apply to William Galbreath, in Carliſle. ⊙ 8 Ws.

[For more New Advertisements, See the next Page.]

Philadelphia, July 26, 1760.

WHEREAS Rebeccah, the Wife of Thomas Dunbar, of the City of Philadelphia, Mariner, hath from Time to Time run him conſiderably in Debt, in ſeveral Places, and otherwiſe uſed him very ill; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting, after the Date hereof. THOMAS DUNBAR. ¶

LOST,

ON the great Road from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, between the Sign of the Flat and the Three Tuns, in the laſt Week of June, a Pocket-Book, covered with black Leather, with Thirty-two Pounds, or thereabouts, in Paper Money. Whoever has found ſaid Pocket-book and Money, and will reſtore the ſame to the Owner, in Sadſbury Townſhip, or to Mr. Smith, at the Sign of the Hat, or William Clingan, Eſq; ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by ALEXANDER BOYD, or either of the above Gentlemen.

N. B. The Owner had Occaſion to leave the great Road to Moore's Mill. ¶

York, July 16, 1760.

WHEREAS Margaret, the Wife of Thomas Neely, of Reading Townſhip, York County, Carpenter, is returned to her Huſband, and did not elope with an Intent to injure her Huſband, but on a Viſit to ſome Relations; he therefore takes this Opportunity to acquaint the Public thereof, that her Character may not ſuffer by his Advertiſement of 13th June laſt, which he now, upon better Information, chuſeth to revoke.

† THOMAS NEELY.

Cecil County, Maryland, July 1, 1760.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near the Head of Bohemia River, on the 26th ult. a Convict Servant Man, nam'd William Boyle, was born in the Weſt of England, of a ſandy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, about 26 Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, by Trade a Fuller and Dyer: Had on, and took with him, an old black Cloth Jacket, with a red Patch on the Shoulder, an old ragged brown Coat, old Hat, a Pair of long wide Ozenbrigs Trowſers, a Pair of new Shoes, with Copper Buckles in them, ſeven Yards of Sprig Linen, five Yards of Ozenbrigs, three Yards and a Half of dark blue Kerſey, one Yard of croſs barred Flannel, and one new Snaffle Bridle. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable Charges, paid by EDWARD PPICE WILMER. †

STRAYED or ſtolen, the 28th Day of May, from the Subſcriber, living at the Reverend Mr. John Lewis's, at or near the Head of Bohemia, a bay Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, branded on the near Shoulder H about 13 Hands high, paces and trots, and was ſeen at Coots's ☰ Mill, in New-Caſtle County. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to ſaid Mr. Lewis's, or to Cornelius Holohan's, in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, near John Montgomery's, Store-keeper, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN CROSBIA. †

COMMITTED to Lancaſter Goal, a certain John Luckey, ſuppoſed to be a Servant, about 27 Years of Age, about five Feet eight Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, marked very much with the Small-pox: Had on, when committed, a Thickſet Coat, white Duffel Jacket, and a brown Broadcloth Ditto, blue Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, capt over up to the Buckle. He had alſo a Silver Watch, one Engliſh Guinea, two Gold Rings, ſix Engliſh Shillings, and four Dollars. His Maſter is deſired to come and take him out, or elſe he will be diſcharged within three Weeks after the Date hereof. July 21, 1760.

† FELIX DONNALY, Goaler.

July 21, 1760.

RUN away from Michael Graham, of Cheſter County, a Negroe Woman, named Nancy: Had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped Linſey Petticoat, Tow Shift, Apron of the ſame, and alſo a white Linen Apron; ſhe is about 20 Years of Age, and has three Scars on each Cheek. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

† MICHAEL GRAHAM.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1760.

RUN away laſt Seventh-day Night, from Joſeph Richardſon, at the Four Lanes Ends, in Middle-Town, Bucks County, a Dutch Servant Girl, named Catharine Burhhart, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, light coloured Hair, full faced, and has a freſh Look: Her Cloathing uncertain; took nothing with her but what ſhe had on all the Week; and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Philadelphia to her Mother, of the ſame Name. Said Servant was bought of Abel James and Partner, in November, 1756. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that her ſaid Maſter may have her again, or takes her to Jacob Duche, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

† JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

Notary Public, and Clerk of the Orphans Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia,

IS removed from his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Mr. William Moode lately lived (nearly oppoſite Mr. John Reily's, Conveyancer) in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in the ſaid City, where he continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, and all other Writings, as uſual; and where any Perſon wanting to lend or borrow Money, on Intereſt, upon Mortgage, or any other Security, may be by him aſſiſted therein. Any Perſon who ſhall incline to favour the ſaid James Humphreys with their Buſineſs, may depend on having it done with the utmoſt Accuracy, Secrecy, and Diſpatch.

T. b. c. t. f.

TO be ſold, on the 26th of Auguſt next, A Tract of Land, late the Eſtate of William Kenton, ſituated on the great Road, between Frankford and Buſſeltown, in the Townſhip of Lower Dublin, containing 177 Acres, with a good Stone Houſe, and a good Stone Milk-houſe, where there is choice good Water and two other Houſes, with very good mowing Meadow ground, and a fine Stream of Water running through ſaid Place, with two Orchards of choice Fruit, and about 100 Acres cleared, the moſt Part well hedged, and Part of it ſubject to a Leaſe for about 5 years and a Half unexpired, and the other Part with a Houſe and Cooper's Shop, a good Well, and very good Land and Timber. Attendance will be given on the Premiſes, on the Day aforeſaid, by the Owner. The Title is indiſputable. EDWARD FITZRANDOLPH. †6 W.

For LONDON,
The SNOW
JAMES and MARY,
JAMES FRIEND, Commander;
Will ſail with all Expedition.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe, or on board his Veſſel, at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff, or to JAMES PEMBERTON.

N. B. She is about 100 Tons Burthen, and has Part of her Cargoe engaged.

Imported in the laſt Ships from England, by

DAVID FRANKS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for this and Fall Seaſon.---Alſo beſt Rice, Soal Leather, Beaver, and the very beſt Sweet Oil. Tbc. 8 W.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living on Society-Hill, about ſix Weeks ago, A large dark bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and a Half high, 10 or 11 Years old, goes a travelling Pace, trots off Hand, but not when rode, unleſs in heavy Roads, ſhod before, had 2 Saddle Marks, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Tbctf. JOHN HART.

To be SOLD by

MARY ANDERSON,

In Second-ſtreet, the fifth Houſe from the Corner of Arch-ſtreet,

BEST White Wine Vinegar, either by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, Keg, or Gallon. †

FOUND,

Among ſundry Goods belonging to JAMES TURNER, Engraver, late deceaſed,

TWO Silver Watch Faces, three Silver Seals, and one of Steel. Whoever owns the ſame, may have them again, by applying to the Widow TURNER, living at Mrs. MACKEY, in Church-Alley. †

IS WANTED,

AN Apprentice in a Shop, that can write a tolerable good Hand, and knows the common Rules of Arithmetic. Any Perſon having ſuch to put out, may hear further by enquiring at the New-Printing-Office.

N. B. Alſo wanted, One or two young Negroe Men, this Country born, that can be well recommended for Honeſty, Sobriety and Diligence, without which Characters their Owners need not give themſelves any Trouble; but any Perſon or Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe off, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying as above.

TAKEN up on the 25th of December laſt, by the Widow Cunningham, a Cow and two Heifers, which are now in the Cuſtody of John Hume, of Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County. The Owners coming, proving their Property and paying Charges, may have them again. ¶

LOST on the Road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, between the Sign of the White Horſe and about Half a Mile below the Sign of the Buck, A Silver Watch, with a Silver Dial-plate, and has a very ſmall Bruiſe in the Caſe; with an old Copper Chain, and two Keys, but no Seal; the Chain is faſtened to the Watch with Thread. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and will bring it to James Huſton, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Highlander, below the Market, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Jane Parks, at the Sign of the Ship, near Brandiwine, or William Clingan, Eſq; near the Sign of the Waggon, both on Lancaſter Road, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN KINKAED, or either of the above Perſons. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

DAVIS BEVAN,

In Cheſter, Wholeſale and Retail, the following Goods, viz.

CAMBRICKS, lawns, hollands, jeans, fuſtians, ſaggathies, breeches patterns, worſted hoſe, princes linens, checks, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, lungee romals, pollacat ſilk handkerchiefs, gauze handkerchiefs, ſpotted printed linen do. beſt G B wool cards, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, Scotch thread, ribbons, womens gloves and mitts, ivory and horn combs, bobbin, ſcarff and death head buttons, ſilver watches, ſilver thimbles, with ſteel tops, kenting handkerchiefs, Scotch do. neat fowling pieces, ſtriped cotton hollands, red leather pocket books, playing cards, paper, tammies, durants, calicoes, ſhot, powder, watch chains, and ſundry other goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon. ‡

FIVE POUNDS *Reward*,

TO any Perſon that ſhall deliver to the Subſcriber a light roan Mare, which ſtrayed away from the Union Iron-Works, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of Weſt Jerſey, about the 14th Day of May laſt; ſhe is about 14 Hands high, eight Years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, has a long buſhy Tail, branded on the near Shoulder or Buttock, but the Brand forgot; if rid hard ſhe ſhews a Lameneſs in one of her hind Legs, and if rid in the Night is very apt to ſtumble. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, if ſtolen, will be entituled to the above Reward; but if not ſtolen Thirty Shillings, with reaſonable Charges, paid by me

† DAVID WILLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain James Douglas obtained ſix obligatory Notes, from each of us the Subſcribers three; which Notes are near all paid, and the ſaid Douglas is abſconded: Theſe are therefore to forbid all Perſons whatſoever from purchaſing, or taking Aſſignment of ſaid Notes; for we will not pay till the ſaid Douglas appears and ſettles, and credits what he has received. Given under our Hands this Seventh of July, 1760.

† WILLIAM GLEN, JOHN BRAND.

Lancaſter, June 26, 1760.

THE Subſcriber forewarns all Men not to accept of any Aſſignment of Bonds, or Notes of Hand, heretofore given by him unto one Hans Zimmermans, as he will not pay the ſame.

† JACOB MANY.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1760.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of David Harry, late of this City Printer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcriber; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

† MUSGROVE EVANS, Adminiſtrator.

York-Town, July 1, 1760.

ON Saturday, the ſecond Day of Auguſt next, at the Court-Houſe, in York-Town, will be expoſed to Sale, an Improvement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Newbury Townſhip, York County, attached as the Eſtate of William Graydon; when and where all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Graydon, are deſired to attend, and have them adjuſted by JOHN ADLUM, Eſq; JOHN GARRETSON, and ABRAHAM NOBLIT, Auditors. †

Philadelphia, July 10, 1760.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Harriſon deceaſed, to pay off their reſpective Debts: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by SUSANNAH HARRISON, Executrix. †

Philadelphia, July 17, 1760.

CAME to the Plantation of Ulrick Baſler, in Briſtol Townſhip, about 12 Days ago, two Strays, a Mare and Horſe; the Mare ſmall, of a brown Colour; the Horſe about 15 Hands high, a bay Colour, and is marked on the near Shoulder. The Owners, deſcribing their other Marks, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. ULRICK BASLER. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of Richard Jacob, of Skippack, in Perkyomen, about the Middle of May laſt, a ſmall pale bay Horſe, branded on the near Shoulder B H, and a Star in his Forehead, neatly trimmed, his Mane and Footlocks, with the off Hindfoot, white. The Owner is deſired to come and take him away, paying reaſonable Charges. RICHARD JACOBS. †

RUN away, on the 7th of July, from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, an Engliſh Convict Servant Man, named Charles Tew, aged about 25 Years, about five Feet eight Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, of a ſandy Complexion, and has grey Eyes. Had on when he went away, a blue Fearnought Jacket, lined with ſtriped Linſey woolſey, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, an half wore Felt Hat, and half wore Shoes; he paſſes for a Sailor, and has a Sailor's Counterfeit Diſcharge. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by † WILLIAM KANSEY.

N. B. He has a Bundle of Cloaths, and a Pair of Piſtols.

FOUND, on the 13th of June laſt, in a Meadow belonging to Peter Skeen, in Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a Leather Pocket-book, with ſome Money, and an Account in it. The Owner deſcribing the Book, &c. and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to ¶ PETER SKEEN.

RUN away on Thurſday the 19th of June laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in King's Town, Queen Ann's County, Maryland, a Weſt Country Convict Servant Man, named John Ward, about Fifty Years of Age, five Feet ſix or eight Inches high, well ſet, with ſhort curled black Hair, the Top of his Head bald, the middle Finger of his right Hand ſtraight, pretends to be a Bricklayer or Maſon: Had on when he went away, an Ozenbrigs Shirt, long Ozenbrigs Trowſers, old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, ſuppoſed to have a Check Shirt with him, Engliſh made Shoes, tied with Leather Strings, and Nails in the Heels. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and if brought home Three Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL SURRELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Amelia County, Virginia, in May 1759, a very likely Negroe Man, named Dick (but uſed to call himſelf Richard Jenkins) about 30 Years old, of a middle Size, well ſet, very black, his Back much ſcarified, is a good Sawyer, and plays on the Violin. Whoever conveys the ſaid Negroe to me, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward, paid by

WOOD JONES.

CAME to the Plantation of William Farrier, of Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the 28th of May laſt, a ſorrel Gelding, about 14 Hands high, and about 12 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder A H. The Owner deſcribing his natural Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. ¶ WILLIAM FARRIER.

Juſt imported by the Ship Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap, by Wholeſale only, at the Store of

Iſaac Whitelock, and *George Dillwyn*,

Nearly oppoſite to JOHN BARR's, in Queen-ſtreet,
LANCASTER,

A LARGE and Neat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE, fine, midling and coarſe Boulting-Cloths, very cheap; where Millers and others, who are not ſkilled in chooſing Boulting-Cloths, may, by informing him what Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs the Cloths are for, depend on being ſupplied with Cloths ſuitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting-Cloths. T. b. c. t. f.

N. B. He has alſo to ſell, ſeveral Pairs of the beſt Culling Millſtones.

JOHN SAYRE, LAUCHLIN M'LEANE, and JOHN STUART, take this Method of informing their Friends, that they have found it convenient to join their Stocks in Partnerſhip, in order to carry on the Drug Buſineſs to the better Advantage in all its Branches; and as, by this Means, it will be in their Power to diſpatch Buſineſs with more Accuracy and Punctuality, as well as on better and eaſier Terms, for their Cuſtomers, than it would have been poſſible for them to have done ſeparately, they hope for the Continuance of their Favour and Intereſt. And they will always make it their Study to merit the Countenance of the Public, by importing and preparing the beſt of Medicines.

N. B. They have juſt imported, by Captains Bolitho and Hammit, from London, a very large Aſſortment of Medicines, Inſtruments, Apothecary Ware, Teas of the firſt Quality, Strasburgh Snuff, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Ship Indian Trader, Captain Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by

STOCKER *and* FULLER,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to Captain John Philips, and nearly oppoſite to Meſſieurs Uſher and Mitchell's Store,

A LARGE Aſſortment of India and European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. They have ſeveral likely Negroe Boys and Girls to ſell, and alſo a Quantity of Train Oil.

To be SOLD by

ROBERT GREENWAY,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

A Certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and 35 Acres of Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of ſaid City, on the great Road leading to Germantown; there are five or ſix Acres of Meadow, a conſtant Stream running thro' it, and a young bearing Orchard, under good Cedar Fence; the Buildings are in the Angle made by the Parting of the Road, near four Miles from the ſaid City; the Houſe is of two Stories, well built with Stone, and very convenient for Tavern, Store, or Trade; the Kitchen of Brick.

Alſo a Plantation and Piece of Land, about 88 Acres and a Half, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, about ten Miles from the ſaid City, now in the Tenure of Robert M'Curdy, the Houſe is of Stone two Stories.

Another Plantation adjoining, containing 125 Acres, one Houſe alſo of Stone, and two Stories, and another Houſe of Wood.

One other Tract of Land, contiguous to the laſt mentioned, containing 175 Acres. Theſe two Tracts lie very ſuitable to form one Plantation of 300 Acres.

And one well accuſtomed Meſſuage or Tenement, called the Black Horſe, at Buſſeltown, in the Townſhip of Lower Dublin, about 9 or 11 Miles from the ſaid City, with 48 Acres of Land.

Alſo one equal and undivided third Part of 200 Acres of Land, in Whitpain Townſhip, about 13 Miles from the ſaid City; the Owners of the other two Thirds will alſo ſell their Parts.

And two Acres of Wood land, on the Great Road from the ſaid City to White Marſh. And about 360 Acres of Wood land, ſituate in the County of Suſſex, on Delaware, near Miſpellion Creek. The Eſtates are all Fee ſimple. Tbc 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.